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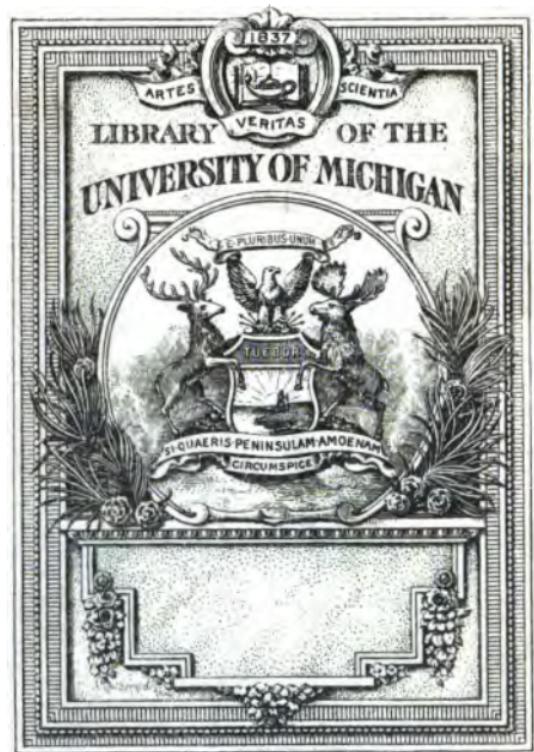
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**Pocket Cyclopedia
OF
Protection**

Containing Facts and Figures
on Every Phase of the Tariff
Controversy.

BY

JOHN FORD.

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JOHN FORD.

POCKET CYCLOPEDIA OF PROTECTION.

AGRICULTURE Under Free-Trade.—Mr. Clay states the average depression in value of property under the state of things which existed before the [Protective] Tariff of 1824 came to the rescue of the country at 50 per cent.

The revulsion of 1837 produced a far greater havoc than was experienced in the period above mentioned. The ruin came quick and fearful. There were few that could save themselves. Property of every description was parted with at prices that were astounding, and as for the currency, there was scarcely any at all. In some parts of Pennsylvania the people were obliged to divide bank notes into halves, quarters, eighths, and so on, and agree from necessity to use them as money. In Ohio, with all her abundance, it was hard to get money to pay taxes. The sheriff of Muskingum County, as stated by the *Guernsey Times* in the summer of 1842, sold at auction one four-horse wagon at \$5.50; ten hogs at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents each; two horses (said to be worth \$50 to \$75 each) at \$2 each; two cows at \$1 each; a barrel of sugar at \$1.50 and a store of goods at that rate. In Pike County, Mo., as stated by the *Hannibal Journal*, the sheriff sold three horses at \$1.50 each; one large ox at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; five cows, two steers and one calf, the lot at \$3.25; 20 sheep at $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents each; 24 hogs, the lot at 25 cents; one eight-day clock at \$2.50; lot of tobacco, seven or eight hogsheads, at \$5; three stacks of hay, each at 25 cents, and one stack of fodder at 25 cents.—*Colton's Life of Henry Clay*, Vol. 1

AGRICULTURE in England Ruined.—The London *Financial Times*, referring to the report of the Royal Commission on the State of British Agriculture, says: “On every page there was proof from all classes of witnesses connected with the cultivation of the land of failing rents, of the rapidly diminishing produce raised on English farms, and an enormous acreage for which no tenants could be found on any terms, and which was either taken into the landlord's hands or thrown out of cultivation altogether. Farms which a few years ago were in the highest state of cultivation are given up to weeds, and the homesteads, once the pride of the country side, are falling in almost every county into ruin. The commission had no difficulty whatever in finding a satisfactory explanation for this disastrous condition of things. It was only the inevitable result of our system of Free-Trade.”

There are few classes of workmen who in many respects are so thoroughly wretched as the English agricultural laborers. They are in many respects so miserably poor that if they were converted into slaves to-morrow it would be to the interest of their owners to feed them far better than they are fed at present. Throughout large agricultural districts not a single agricultural laborer will be found who has saved so much as a week's wages. A life of toiling and incessant industry offers no other prospect than a miserable old age.—*Henry Fawcett.*

Since 1876 the value of lands in England and the income from farms have fallen from 30 to 50 per cent., but the interest on the mortgage remains the same. The losses of English landowners have been £300,000 (equal to \$1,459,800-000 in United States money), and the losses of tenants \$600,000,000. Hundreds of thousands of acres have gone out of cultivation within ten years, and 200,000,000 persons annually migrate from the country to the towns.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, *Their Increased Purchasing Power.*

Prices of Farm Products.

	1816.	1890.	Am't.	Increase. Per cent.
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$0.44	\$1.05	\$0.61	140
Oats, per bushel.....	.15	.44	.29	193
Corn, per bushel.....	.20	.52	.32	160
Butter, per pound.....	.12	.24	.12	100
Cows, per head.....	15.00	40.00	25.00	166
Hay, per ton.....	5.00	10.00	5.00	100
Farm labor, per month...	8.00	20.00	12.00	150

Average increase..... 144

Prices of Manufactures.

	1816.	1890.	Am't.	Decrease. Per cent.
Nails, per 100 pounds.....	\$12.00	\$2.00	\$10.00	88
Broadcloth, per yard.....	16.00	8.75	12.25	76
Woolen blankets, per pair..	15.00	4.00	11.00	73
Cotton cloth, per yard....	.80	.06	.74	80
Calico.....	.25	.05½	.19½	74
Salt, per barrel.....	6.00	.50	8.50	91

Average decrease..... 79½

Purchasing Power of Farm Products.

	1816.	1890.
100 bushels wheat would buy pounds nails.	850	5,250
100 bush. corn would buy yds. broadcloth	1½	14
100 lbs. butter would buy prs. woolen blankets	4	6
1 cow would buy yards cotton cloth.....	50	666
1 ton hay would buy yards calico.....	20	182
1 month farm labor would buy bbls. salt...	1½	40

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Their Purchasing Power under Free-Trade and Protection.

		Refined Salt, barrels.	Standard sugar, pounds.	Cotton prints, yards.	Cotton cloth, yards.	Cut nails, yards.	pounds.
One bushel wheat would buy:							
In 1850.....	.75	15.00	14.08	25.00	40.00		
In 1892.....	1.90	21.10	17.27	31.66	57.00		
One bushel corn would buy:							
In 1850.....	.88	7.60	7.15	12.66	20.00		
In 1892.....	1.15	12.75	10.43	19.13	35.00		
Ten pounds butter would buy:							
In 1850.....	1.00	20.00	18.83	33.33	54.00		
In 1892.....	2.90	32.22	26.36	49.33	88.00		
Ten pounds cheese would buy:							
In 1850.....	.47	9.40	8.85	15.66	25.00		
In 1892.....	1.80	20.00	16.18	30.00	54.00		
One pound medium washed wool would buy:							
In 1850.....	.19	3.85	3.62	6.41	10.00		
In 1892.....	.72	8.00	6.54	12.00	22.00		

AGRICULTURAL Implements Higher Abroad than at Home.—The *Farm Implement News* of Chicago says: "It is well known that American implements are sold to foreign farmers at much higher prices than to American farmers. We have frequently called the attention of our readers to this fact; but in order to show more clearly the difference, we will quote the retail prices of 1890 on the following machinery and implements, giving highest figures for all sections east of the Missouri River:

"Twine binders, standard size, retail, United States, about \$145; England, \$225; France, \$240; in Italy and other countries at still higher prices.

"Mowers, standard size, retail, United States, about \$50; in England, \$70 to \$80; in France, \$80 to \$90.

"Sulky hay rakes, retail, United States, \$18 to \$25, according to size and quality; same rakes in France, \$40 to \$50; nearly as high in England.

"Hay presses, steam power, retail, United States, \$450; in England, \$750; in France, \$800.

"Hay presses, horse power, standard reversible style, retail, United States, \$285; in France, \$500; in Argentine Republic, about \$560.

"No. 40 Oliver plow, with wheel and jointer, retail, United States, \$14; in England, \$16 to \$18; in other foreign countries still higher. Other plows and other makes of plows are sold abroad at proportionate advances over home prices.

"Grain drills, nine-hoe, retail, United States, about \$60; in France and Italy, \$140.

"In this way we might go through the whole list of agricultural implements exported to foreign countries. In every case the implement brings higher prices abroad."

AGRICULTURAL Machinery Prices.—Prices agreed upon by Messrs. Kingsland & Douglas, successors to Kingsland, Fergeson & Co.; Simmons Hardware Company and Mansur & Tibbets Implement Company, all of St. Louis, Mo.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1873.	1865.	1860.
One-horse steel plow, wood beam.	\$2.75	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$8.00	....
Two-horse steel plow, wood beam.	12.00	15.00	20.00	26.00	....
One-horse iron plow, wood beam.	2.00	3.00	5.00	....	....
Two-horse iron plow, wood beam.	8.00	10.50	18.00	20.00	....
Two-horse side hill reversible plow.	10.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	....
One potato digger.	7.50	12.00	20.00	25.00	....
Old-fashioned tooth-harrow.	6.50	10.00	15.00	20.00	....
One-horse cultivator.	3.50	5.00	7.00	10.00	....
Two-horse corn cultivator.	15.00	25.00	28.00	35.00	....
One-horse mowing machine.	45.00	70.00	85.00	105.00	\$120.00
Two-horse mowing machine.	50.0	75.00	90.00	110.00	125.00
Horse-rake, sulky.	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00
Common hand-rake, horse	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	10.00
Common iron garden rakes, 10-tooth steel per dozen.	8.75	5.75	12.00	16.00	....
One-horse horse-power.	25.00	35.00	45.00	60.00	....
Two-horse horse-power.	35.00	50.00	65.00	80.00	....
Reaper.	75.00	85.00	95.00	120.00	140.00
Binder.	135.00	300.00	325.00	....	....
Thrasher.	400.00	475.00	475.00	....	....
Bagger.	25.00	35.00	....	....	....
Corn-sheller, one hole.	6.00	8.50	11.50	15.00	....
Fanning-mill.	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	....
Common hoes, cast-steel socket, per dozen.	3.50	5.75	6.50	8.00	....
Common rakes, wood, per dozen.	2.00	2.75	3.00	4.00	....
American grass scythes, per dozen.	7.50	12.00	16.00	21.00	....
American grain scythes, per dozen.	9.50	16.50	21.00	26.00	....
Patent scythes, sneaths, per dozen.	4.50	9.50	11.00	16.00	....
Ames' shovels, per dozen.	9.50	15.00	18.00	20.50	....
Ames' spades, per dozen.	10.00	16.00	18.50	21.00	....
Crow-bars, steel.	.06	.08	....	....	....
Crow-bars, iron.	.05	.08	.10	.15	....

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Prices in America and England.

Articles.	American pri:es (Chicago).	Prices in England.		
		John G. Rollins.	J. & F. Howard.	Samuel- son & Co.
One-horse steel plow.	\$10.00	\$14.85	\$15.60	....
Two-horse steel plow.	20.00	25.29	....	....
Potato digger.	11.00	12.45	18.20	....
Two-horse mowing ma- chine.	60.00	75.00	76.64	\$72.80
Horse rake.	25.00	39.49	38.40	....
Reaper.	110.55	....	124.80	....
Reaper and binder.	130.00	....	249.00	....
Hay tedder.	45.00	64.00	60.00	....

American prices have fallen considerably since this table was compiled and probably the differences are now proportionally greater in favor of this country.

AGRICULTURAL Products, Proportion Exported.—The proportion of all agricultural products exported is about 10 per cent., or exclusive of cotton and tobacco, 5 per cent.

The exact figures would be these for 1886-87:

Percentage exported to total amount.	10.1
Percentage exclusive of cotton.	5.7
Percentage exclusive of cotton and tobacco.	5.2

AGRICULTURAL Products Imported—If the husbandman in the field of American agriculture could induce the Congress of the United States to so increase the tariff on all domestic animals, and the product of domestic animals, such as sheep, goats, cattle, horses, and all agricultural products now imported, that they would be entirely excluded, it would require a hundred million acres of land additional to that now in use, and a half million men in caring for and producing the increased products, which we now buy from foreign countries.

Let us figure up the amount of land needed to produce some of the farm products now imported :

Acres needed for hay, pasture and feed for horses.	2,000,000
Hay, pasture and feed for sheep.....	40,000,000
Flax, hemp and fibers.....	20,000,000
Barley, potatoes and hay.....	877,000
Hops, peas, beans and buckwheat.....	123,000
Oranges, lemons, prunes and raisins.....	1,000,000

Total, acres.....64,000,000

And this is saying nothing about the wheat, oats, corn, rye, cattle and vegetables that are imported annually.

AUSTRALIA, Protected Victoria vs. Unprotected New South Wales.—Victoria, with a Tariff for Protection, with but little more than one-fourth the area and but half the years of existence as a colony as compared with New South Wales, which has always had Free-Trade, already far surpasses it in material and developed wealth and equals it in population.

Table of Manufactories, Works, &c., in the Two Colonies for the years 1889 and 1890.

Colony.	Year.	No. of estab- lishments.		No. of hands em- ployed.	Value of plant.
		1890	1889		
Victoria.....	1890	8,308	59,181	£5,939,970	
	1889	3,154	56,271		5,565,325
Increase.....		154		2,910	£374,645
New South Wales	1889	3,170	48,714	£5,805,894	
	1890	2,999	45,906		5,463,581
Decrease.....		171		808	£342,313

—The Canadian Manufacturer.

NOTE.—N. S. W. has now a Protective Tariff.

BEET SUGAR, Its Possibilities.—To produce the amount of sugar consumed in the United States from beets it would require 15,000,000 tons of beets, for which the farmer would receive \$75,000,000, being one-half of the total value of all the sugar consumed. If sufficient beets were raised in the United States to produce the amount of sugar that is annually imported, the value of the sugar produced from these beets would be \$150,000,000 more than

cereals produced on the same quantity of land. According to the latest United States statistical reports, there were over 2,800,000,000 pounds of sugar imported during the fiscal year of 1890, which, when refined, was worth over \$200,000,000. To produce this sugar from beets would require about 1,000,000 acres of land and about 300 beet-sugar factories of a daily capacity of 350 tons each, costing about \$95,000,000, and an annual expenditure of over \$200,000,000 for the purchase of beets and cost of manufacturing them into sugar.—*E. H. Dyer, in California Fruit Grower.*

BALANCE OF TRADE.

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH WE HAD AN UNFAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE, 1891.

Countries.	Imports of merchandise into the United States.	Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States.	Imports in excess of exports.
Germany	\$97,816,888	\$92,795,456	\$4,520,927
France.....	76,688,995	60,693,190	15,995,805
Italy.....	21,678,208	16,046,925	5,631,283
Switzerland.....	14,118,805	49,817	14,069,488
Austria-Hungary.....	11,595,310	1,311,083	10,284,227
Russia on the Black Sea.....	1,543,441	503,897	1,039,544
Turkey in Europe.....	1,854,675	37,031	1,817,644
Greece.....	1,378,333	159,445	1,218,888
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.....	95,495	900	94,595
Mexico.....	27,295,992	14,969,620	12,326,372
Central American States.....	9,799,122	6,813,816	2,985,806
West Indies.....	86,461,705	34,459,451	52,002,254
Brazil.....	83,230,595	14,120,246	69,110,349
Venezuela.....	12,078,541	4,784,956	7,293,585
Argentine Republic.....	5,976,544	2,820,085	3,156,509
Columbia.....	4,765,354	3,182,644	1,582,710
Guianas.....	5,653,916	2,268,679	3,385,237
Chile.....	3,448,290	3,145,625	302,665
Uruguay.....	2,356,739	1,076,575	1,280,164
China.....	19,321,850	8,701,008	10,620,842
British East Indies.....	23,856,989	4,400,108	18,956,886
Japan.....	19,300,198	4,807,683	14,501,505
Hawaiian Islands.....	18,895,597	5,107,212	8,000,385
Dutch East Indies.....	6,778,993	2,102,992	4,676,050
Philippine Islands.....	5,167,209	124,572	5,042,637
Portuguese East Indies.....	278	.....	278
Turkey in Asia.....	2,810,293	92,802	2,717,491
Turkey in Africa.....	1,595,867	200,776	1,395,091
All other Africa.....	1,207,163	547,255	650,908
British Possessions, all other.....	1,496,889	346,516	1,150,373
 Total.....	 \$562,276,768	 \$285,669,270	 \$276,607,498

OUR FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE IN 1891.

Countries.	Imports of merchandise into the United States.	Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States.	Exports
			in excess of imports.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	\$194,723,262	\$445,414,026	\$250,690,764
Belgium.....	10,945,672	27,540,424	16,594,752
Netherlands.....	12,422,174	24,113,977	11,691,803
Spain.....	6,083,481	14,619,335	8,535,854
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.....	8,186,337	7,260,115	4,073,778
Sweden and Norway.....	3,723,201	4,943,180	1,219,979
Portugal.....	1,618,252	4,987,138	3,368,886
Denmark.....	268,686	3,317,137	3,048,451
Gibraltar.....	82,829	480,105	397,276
Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.....	31,782	474,904	443,122
Roumania.....	51	50,462	50,411
British North American Possessions.....	39,434,535	39,443,755	9,220
British Honduras.....	219,090	462,839	243,749
Miquelon, Langley, and Saint Pierre Islands.....	15,635	400,148	384,513
Peru.....	386,518	1,399,991	1,013,473
Ecuador.....	836,437	903,159	66,722
Bolivia.....	8,734	6,380	2,646
British Australasia.....	6,239,021	13,017,132	6,778,111
Hongkong.....	563,275	4,768,697	4,205,422
French Possessions in Oceanica.....	319,307	372,885	53,578
Russia, Asiatic.....	103,567	161,580	58,013
French East Indies.....	14	188,629	188,615
All other countries and ports in Asia.....	27,766	329,854	302,088
British Africa.....	959,401	3,141,799	2,182,398
French Africa.....	390,953	609,919	218,966
Spanish Africa.....	39,537	180,486	140,949
Liberia.....	18,512	55,161	41,649
Portuguese Africa.....	713	22,501	21,788
All other islands and ports.....	50,686	145,822	95,136
Total.....	\$282,639,428	\$519,811,540	\$316,172,112

RECAPITULATION OF FOREGOING TABLES.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
Europe.....	\$459,305,372	\$704,798,047	.....	\$245,492,675
North America.....	163,226,079	96,549,129	\$66,676,950	.....
South America.....	118,736,668	83,708,290	85,028,378	.....
Asia and Oceania.....	97,893,356	44,175,109	53,718,247	.....
Africa.....	4,207,146	4,757,897	.....	550,751
All other countries.....	1,547,575	492,338	1,055,239	.....
Total.....	\$844,916,196	\$884,480,810	.....	\$39,564,614

BINDING TWINE, Free Materials.—The reductions in the duties on fibers made by the McKinley Act will be indicated by the following table:

	Old law.	New law.
Sunn and sisal grass.....	\$15 a ton.	Free.
Manila.....	25 "	"
Istle or Tampico fiber.....	15 "	"

BOOTS AND SHOES. Best and Cheapest in America.—A special correspondent of the *London Boot and Shoe Record*, sent to America in 1891 to investigate the American boot and shoe trade, said: "I have before me a pair of gentleman's whole-golosh laced boots [shoes], which would retail to the public in America at two dollars—say eight shillings a pair. They are machine sewn, and, though light, they are but little inferior in value to what is known in the trade as a half-guinea (2.56) boot."

BOOTS Cheaper in America than in England.—The *London Times* of February 8, 1892, quotes from the testimony given before the Labor Commission by Mr. J. Ingle, secretary of the Leeds Boot Manufacturers' Association, the following statements: "During the past 13 months 36 firms in the shoe trade in Leeds had failed. He knew one place in Leeds where thousands of pounds' worth of machinery was not allowed to be worked owing to the trade unionists declining to work it at a profit to the employers. Ever since 1874 they had been importing from America men's strong boots suitable for workingmen, and selling them at 4 shillings 2 pence a pair, or 8 pence less than they could sell an English-made boot of the same quality. We were 20 or 30 years behind the United States in shoemaking."

BUNTING.—All through the war of the rebellion no bunting was made in this country. It could not be made; it was not made. We depended upon Great Britain. There was no Tariff on bunting except the very ordinary Tariff of that class of goods, for another purpose, and we were paying from \$25 to \$35 for the different grades of bunting; and no soldier or sailor fought in the great war under a yard of American bunting. Well, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, I undertook, with some of my young friends up in Lowell, to see if bunting could be made here. We found out how to make it; sent a man over to England to learn, and we started it with 12 looms, and there was a 40 per cent. Tariff put on the bunting. What was the effect of that? I would not, if I could have had my own way, had more than 10 per cent. put on it. Everybody said: "Oh, General Butler put a great deal of Tariff on the bunting." I knew too much for that. What was the effect of that? The Tariff was so high that within 12 years there were 13,000 looms weaving bunting in the United States, and the bunting now has come down so that the very best that can be made on earth may be got for \$18 a piece, instead of \$30 and \$35. And so it is with every article.—*Gen. B. F. Butler.*

CARPET Prices Under the McKinley Law.

		Price in January, March, 1890.	Price in 1892.
Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co.:	per yd.	per yd.	
Axminster	\$1.80	\$1.20	
Extra gobelin moquette.....	1.70	1.80	
Moquette.....	1.35	1.12½	
Extra velvets.....	1.20	1.10	
Extra tapestry (10 wire) .....	.75	.67½	
Best tapestry.....	.70	.62½	
Lowell Carpet Co.:			
Super three ply.....	.77½	.75	
Extra super ingrain.....	.80	.57½	
Wiltons, five frame.....	2.10	2.00	
Body Brussels, five frame.....	1.20	1.07½	
Hartford Carpet Co.:			
Moquette	1.35	1.12½	
Wiltons, five frame	2.10	2.00	
Brussels, five frame.....	1.20	1.02½	
Three plys.....	.77½	.75	
E. S. Higgins & Co.:			
Axminster.....	1.30	1.25	
Wilton velvets.....	1.15	1.12½	
Moquette velvets.....	1.15	1.12½	
Imperial velvets.....	.90	.85	

CLOTHING, Its Cost Here and Abroad.—The truth is that the only item in which there is any considerable advantage in the workingman's cost of living in this country [England] is in the matter of rent. In plain clothing for men, women and children there is scarcely any advantage, if, indeed, there is any at all. . . . As good a suit of clothes can be purchased in that city (Chicago) for \$10 as can be obtained in this country for the same money.—*U. S. Consul E. E. Lane, Tunstall, England.*

Everything made to order in the way of clothing, except shirts, perhaps, is considerably cheaper here, while machine-made or factory-made goods show disappearing differences only. . . . In workmanship and finish I find corresponding articles of the wholesale process of manufacture superior in the United States. This is true of clothing as well as of collars, cuffs and like articles.—*U. S. Consul Schoenhof [Free-Trader], Tunstall, England.*

COAL Production and Prices.

	Anthracite. 1880.	Bituminous. 1880.	Anthracite. 1890.	Bituminous. 1890.
Product, tons,				
2000 pounds.	28,640,819	45,544,970	18,425,168	36,174,089
Average price per ton at mines.	\$1.47	\$1.44	\$1.08	\$0.77

COBDEN CLUB'S Methods.—It is strenuously denied by Free-Traders that the Cobden Club interferes in American legislation. The following extract from a speech by the President of the club at the Annual Convention in London, ought to be sufficient proof that it does: “It is somewhat disappointing to find that there is so little disposition on the part of foreign nations to follow our example in the direction of Free-Trade, and at present they do not appear inclined to do so. We are rather powerless to put pressure upon them. We can only use arguments to induce them to believe that it is in their interests to follow our lead in this matter. There is something we can do, and that is, when a Tariff is under revision, we can send over competent authorities, and endeavor to make the conditions as beneficial, or as little injurious to our trade as may be.”

COBDEN CLUB'S Sphere.—Here is what a committee of the Cobden Club reported to the club after looking over the field in 1888:

“Your committee continues to afford all the assistance in their power to those who are laboring in the Free-Trade cause in foreign countries. In America in the course of political events there is great promise. . . . The result of the turning of public attention in this direction is seen in the fact that revenue reform is becoming a leading question in the Presidential contest, and is on the winning side.”

Years before the *London Times* of July 12, 1880, had declared :

“How Free-Trade will come some day to the United States must be left to the Cobden Club and to its twelve Cabinet Ministers in their unofficial capacity to decide.

It is to the New World that the club is chiefly looking as the most likely sphere for its vigorous foreign policy. It has done what it can for Europe, and is now turning its eyes westward and bracing itself for the struggle which is to come. . . . So it will go on until reason has destroyed Protection in the great stronghold [United States] in which it has entrenched itself. . . . We intend to break down the Protecting system in the United States and to substitute the British system. That done, our victory is complete and final.”

COTTON TIES.—Under date of February 26, 1892, Messrs. J. Painter & Sons Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., gave the following striking information concerning the prices of cotton ties in this country during 1889, 1890 and 1891: “Before the passage of the McKinley act, there were only about 400,000 bundles, or 10,000 net tons, manufactured in the United States, or about one-fourth of the requirements. After the passage of the above bill, the manufacture of ties was stimulated in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, and from careful figures we believe that over 1,600,000 bundles, or 40,000 net tons, were made in 1891, which aided in giving employment to fully 11,000 men.

As to prices, we have gone over our books and find that the average price at our mill for standard arrow cotton ties was, in :

	Per bundle.
1889.....	\$1.18
1890.....	1.16 $\frac{1}{4}$
1891 (under McKinley duty).....	1.09 $\frac{1}{4}$

COTTON BAGGING.—Previous to 1870 we made no bagging in this country at all, but imported our entire supply from Calcutta, where the Italian Jute Manufacturers' Association, a trust of the most approved Free-Trade type, controlled the output and, of course, raised prices to suit itself, as appears from the following table :

Prices of Gunny Bagging, Standard Weight.

[From New York *Financial Chronicle*.]

Year.	Price, sq. yd.
1866.....	\$0.36
1867.....	.24
1868.....	.21
1869.....	.23
1870.....	.31

In 1870, with the help of an adequate Protective duty, the battle against this trust, which controlled our market, commenced, and it has resulted in a victory for the American industry, which now furnishes the entire supply of cotton bagging used in the United States, at prices that (as will be seen from the subjoined table) have been continually falling, and are now lower than ever before :

Prices of Cotton Bagging, Standard Weight.

[From New York *Financial Chronicle*.]

Year.	Price, sq. yd.
1871.....	\$0.18
1875.....	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880.....	.12
1885.....	.11
1890.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891.....	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
1892.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$

Has the duty resulted in the formation of a trust in this country? No. Our supply of cotton bagging is furnished by 20 mills, distributed from Massachusetts to Texas, and operated by 18 independent companies.

COTTON Manufacturing Under Free-Trade and Protection.—The *Textile Manufacturing World*, an American publication, says: "In 1880, according to the tenth census, there were in this country 10,921,147 cotton spindles, and in 1891, according to the biennial reports published by C. A. Dockham & Co., the number had increased to nearly 15,500,000, being, in fact, 15,497,302, an increase of over 41 per cent, in 11 years, while in Great Britain the rate was

ence, of increase has been only $3\frac{1}{2}$, while the actual increase would seem to be 3,541,000 spindles, against over 4,571,000 in the United States.

The *Textile World*, an English paper, finds that in the 13 years from 1877 to 1890 the consumption of raw cotton increased as follows:

	Increase. per cent.
Great Britain	25
Continent of Europe	71
United States	85

DEPOSITORS and amount of Deposits in Savings Banks in European Countries.

Countries.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.
Austria	1,850,000	\$613,000,000
Belgium and Netherlands	310,000	82,000,000
France	4,150,000	550,000,000
Germany	5,000,000	.....
Great Britain	3,715,000	535,000,000
Italy	1,970,000	345,000,000
Prussia .....	.....	720,000,000
Russia	200,000	35,000,000
Scandinavia	1,600,000	220,000,000
Spain .....	.....	10,000,000
Switzerland	1,600,000	118,500,000

DRAWBACK AND TARIFF TAX.—Bessemer pig iron now [March, 1892] sells in England at 48 shillings, or \$11.68, a ton; with ocean freightage added, say \$13 a ton. The American plow manufacturer imports it at this price and pays the duty, \$6.72 a ton, which brings its cost up to \$19.72. After it has been manufactured into the plows destined for the foreign market and the plows entered for export, the Government refunds to him 99 per cent. of the duty paid, which would be \$6.65 a ton, making the net cost of his pig iron \$13.07 a ton.

It is charged that this refund is in effect an acknowledgment that at least 99 per cent. of the duty is a tax.

Not so. Why? Because, as we have seen, the English pig iron would have cost \$13 a ton if admitted free of duty. The manufacturer can buy Bessemer pig to-day in Pittsburgh at \$14.75 a ton. The difference, \$1.75 a ton, is the utmost limit of the "Tariff tax," as figured out by the most approved "reform" method.

DUTIES on Farm Products.—Rates of duty on farm products.

Articles.	Law of 1883.	Democratic Mills bill.	Rep. Tariff of 1890.
Barley	10c. per bushel	10c. per bushel	30c. per bushel
Buckwheat	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	15c. per bushel
Corn	10c. per bushel	10c. per bushel	15c. per bushel
Oats	10c. per bushel	10c. per bushel	15c. per bushel
Wheat	20c. per bushel	20c. per bushel	25c. per bushel

Butter.....	4c. per pound	4c. per pound	6c. per pound
Cheese.....	4c. per pound	4c. per pound	6c. per pound
Beans.....	10 per cent.	free	40c. per bushel
Eggs.....	free	free	5c. per dozen
Hay.....	\$2 per ton	\$2 per ton	\$4 per ton
Hops.....	8c. per pound	8c. per pound	15c. per pound
Potatoes.....	15c. per bushel	15c. per bushel	25c. per bushel
Flaxseed, &c.....	20c. per bushel	10c. per bushel	30c. per bushel
Garden seeds.....	20 per cent.	free	20 per cent.
Bacon and hams.....	2c. per pound	2c. per pound	5c. per pound
Beef, mutton, &c.....	1c. per pound	1c. per pound	2c. per pound
Wool, 1st class.....	10c. per pound	free	11c. per pound
Wool, 2d class.....	12c. per pound	free	12c. per pound
Wool, 3d class.....	2½c. per lb.	free	32 per cent.
Wool, 3d class.....	5c. per pound	free	50 per cent.
Leaf tobacco, stemmed.....	\$1 per pound	\$1 per pound	\$2.75 per p'nd
Not stemmed.....	75c. per pound	75c. per pound	\$2 per pound
All other stemmed.....	40c. per pound	4c. per pound	50 per cent.
Flax.....	\$20 per ton	free	1c. per pound
Plums and prunes.....	1c. per pound	free	2c. per pound

DUTIES, Who Pays Them?—The *Dry Goods Chronicle* of October 8, 1891, pointed out that Chemnitz (Germany) cotton hosiery was selling more cheaply in this country under the higher duties than under the lower duties of the old law, and gave the following table :

Cost prices per dozen of Chemnitz hosiery at New York.

Class.	1890.	1891.
1. Ladies' plain fast black, fine.....	\$2.50	\$2.25
2. Ladies' plain fast black, fine	2.25	2.00
3. Children's ribbed, sizes 6 to 9.....	2.35	2.15
4. Men's brown half hose.....	1.40	1.02
5. Ladies' fine fast black, lowest grade....	2.00	1.85
6. Ladies' fancy lisle.....	4.50	3.50

The new duties are 50 cents per dozen, and 30 per cent. ad valorem on the first five classes, 75 cents a dozen and 40 per cent on the last. The old duties were 40 per cent. ad valorem on all six classes. From these figures as a basis we get a second interesting table showing with mathematical accuracy just who pays the increase in duty :

Class.	McKinley in duty.	Price if increase increase were added.	Real price under Mc- Kinley law.	Reduction made by foreign manuf'r.
1.....	\$0.33	\$2.83	\$2.25	\$0.58
2.....	.34	2.59	2.00	.59
3.....	.38	2.68	2.15	.53
4.....	.40	1.80	1.02	.78
5.....	.36	2.36	1.85	.51
6.....	.74	5.24	3.50	1.74

Thus we see that where we put our Tariff 33 cents a dozen higher, the foreigner sold his goods 58 cents a dozen cheaper; where we put it 84 cents a dozen higher, he dropped 59 cents in his price. On class 3 we advanced the duty 33 cents a dozen, but he came down 53 cents; on clas-

4 we went up 40 cents, he came down 78 cents, and on 5 and 6 he dropped 51 cents and \$1.74 a dozen, respectively, so soon as our Tariff went up 36 cents and 74 cents respectively. Who pays the duty?

DUTIES Collected, Percentages of Free and Dutiable Goods, Average Rate per cent. and amount per capita Collected upon Imports entered for consumption each year, 1791 to 1891.

Year end- ing—	Per cent of Free.	Amounts of duty collected.	Average ad- valorem rates of duty on—			Duty col- lected per capita.	Net imports per capita of population.
			Duti- able.	Free and dutiable.	Duty col- lected.		
Sept. 30—		Dollars	Per ct.	Per ct.	Dols.		Dols.
1791....	.....	6,494,225.52	.....	22.24	1.61		
1792....	.....	4,938,074.66	.....	15.68	1.19		
1793....	.....	6,598,445.31	.....	21.22	1.54		
1794....	.....	8,588,382.98	.....	24.82	1.95		
1795....	.....	9,238,455.43	.....	13.96	2.03		
1796....	.....	12,581,162.12	.....	15.45	2.68		
1797....	.....	12,868,984.69	.....	17.07	2.66		
1798....	.....	11,402,185.17	.....	16.63	2.28		
1799....	.....	15,251,952.68	.....	19.29	2.96		
1800....	.....	16,003,779.77	.....	17.54	3.01		
1801....	.....	29,594,396.42	.....	26.57	5.40		
1802....	.....	14,843,132.91	.....	19.45	2.63	7.17	
1803....	.....	14,265,346.48	.....	22.06	2.45	8.76	
1804....	.....	19,888,622.50	.....	23.40	3.30	8.10	
1805....	.....	22,299,968.59	.....	18.49	3.59	10.86	
1806....	.....	24,285,592.10	.....	19.18	3.88	10.79	
1807....	.....	25,530,989.99	.....	18.43	3.86	11.94	
1808....	.....	10,662,507.59	.....	18.71	1.56	6.46	
1809....	.....	10,847,756.40	.....	18.26	1.54	5.50	
1810....	.....	15,268,356.40	.....	17.88	2.19	8.43	
1811....	.....	9,880,868.09	.....	18.55	1.33	5.02	
1812....	.....	14,373,782.46	.....	18.66	1.87	8.93	
1813....	.....	7,200,583.28	.....	32.72	.91	2.43	
1814....	.....	4,241,482.06	.....	32.72	.52	1.58	
1815....	.....	38,050,760.87	.....	33.66	4.55	12.72	
1816....	.....	32,829,923.48	.....	22.32	3.81	15.09	
1817....	.....	22,134,078.46	.....	22.30	2.50	9.01	
1818....	.....	25,860,287.64	.....	21.24	2.84	11.21	
1819....	.....	21,345,915.76	.....	24.50	2.27	7.24	
1820....	.....	16,591,215.03	.....	22.29	1.72	5.84	
1821....	3.97	18,883,252.36	35.97	34.64	1.90	4.40	
1822....	5.20	24,095,336.87	31.73	30.17	2.36	6.69	
1823....	5.12	22,416,277.19	32.71	30.93	2.13	4.87	
1824....	5.72	25,515,966.48	37.53	35.36	2.36	4.97	
1825....	5.59	31,683,096.15	37.10	35.13	2.84	5.95	
1826....	8.07	26,108,254.74	36.06	33.43	2.28	5.02	
1827....	5.26	27,962,145.43	41.35	39.20	2.38	4.65	
1828....	6.00	29,966,472.23	39.36	36.99	2.46	5.51	
1829....	6.36	27,769,769.03	44.30	41.39	2.22	4.38	
1830....	7.09	28,417,055.96	48.88	45.31	2.21	3.85	
1831....	6.65	36,623,070.48	40.81	38.19	2.77	6.26	
1832....	9.29	29,356,056.74	33.83	30.86	2.16	5.54	
1833....	24.21	24,196,103.67	31.96	28.95	1.73	5.97	
1834....	45.67	18,987,952.77	32.67	17.48	1.32	6.05	
1835....	47.37	25,931,238.16	36.04	18.95	1.75	8.25	
1836....	44.15	30,991,510.93	31.65	17.55	1.04	10.44	
1837....	44.99	18,191,605.31	25.36	13.94	1.16	7.24	

Year end- ing—	Per cent. of Free.	Amounts of duty collected.	Av'ge ad. val. rates of duty on			Dutycol. per cap.	Net imp'ts per cap. of pop.
			Dut- able	Free and dutiable.	Dols.		
Sep. 30—		Dollars	Per ct.	Per ct.	Dols.	Dols.	
1838....	44.09	19,998,861.98	37.8420	84	1.24	5.37	
1839....	44.76	25,631,888.13	29.90	16.38	1.55	8.79	
1840....	48.82	15,178,975.46	30.37	15.45	.88	5.05	
1841....	49.73	19,941,090.29	32.20	16.22	1.13	6.52	
1842....	26.53	16,686,341.92	24.00	17.37	.91	4.85	
June 30—							
1843...a	31.03	7,508,627.19	25.73	17.70	.40	1.99	
1844....	17.31	29,395,762.56	35.18	28.65	1.53	5.00	
1845....	14.83	30,978,558.44	32.57	27.37	1.56	5.31	
1846....	16.94	30,484,716.34	31.45	25.85	1.48	5.37	
1847....	13.62	28,137,922.86	26.86	22.98	1.33	5.05	
1848....	10.63	33,034,306.09	24.97	22.22	1.51	6.45	
1849....	10.34	31,027,772.46	24.73	21.97	1.38	5.89	
1850....	9.74	40,181,813.04	25.85	23.16	1.73	7.07	
1851....	8.93	48,626,600.08	25.44	23.07	2.03	8.35	
1852....	11.08	47,577,633.19	25.96	22.94	1.92	7.88	
1853....	9.89	58,467,814.85	25.93	23.37	2.28	9.77	
1854....	8.17	64,931,607.09	25.61	23.52	2.46	10.44	
1855....	12.91	54,119,676.91	26.82	23.36	1.99	8.50	
1856....	16.77	64,084,400.56	26.05	21.68	2.28	10.53	
1857....	14.98	63,664,863.56	22.45	19.09	2.20	11.53	
1858....	22.78	42,046,722.31	22.44	17.33	1.41	8.16	
1859....	21.10	48,894,683.55	19.56	15.43	1.59	10.36	
1860....	20.34	52,692,421.02	19.67	15.67	1.68	10.69	
1861....	24.55	39,038,269.16	18.84	14.21	1.22	8.57	
1862....	27.95	46,509,214.66	36.19	26.08	1.42	5.45	
1863....	13.32	63,729,203.24	32.62	28.28	1.91	6.75	
1864....	12.67	96,465,957.27	36.69	32.03	2.83	8.84	
1865....	19.12	80,635,169.78	47.56	38.46	2.33	6.03	
1866....	13.49	177,056,523.27	48.33	41.81	4.96	11.94	
1867....	4.50	168,503,750.00	46.67	44.56	4.65	10.44	
1868....	4.40	100,532,779.00	48.63	46.49	4.34	9.33	
1869....	5.50	176,557,584.00	47.22	44.65	4.68	10.45	
1870....	4.74	191,518,974.00	47.08	42.23	4.96	11.05	
1871....	8.12	202,448,673.00	43.95	38.94	5.12	12.65	
1872....	8.51	212,619,105.00	41.35	37.00	5.23	13.80	
1873....	26.90	184,929,042.00	38.07	26.95	4.43	15.91	
1874....	26.73	160,522,285.00	38.53	26.88	3.75	13.26	
1875....	27.83	154,554,983.00	40.62	28.20	3.51	11.97	
1876....	30.26	145,178,603.00	44.74	30.19	3.22	10.29	
1877....	32.02	128,428,343.00	42.89	26.68	2.77	9.49	
1878....	32.24	127,195,159.00	42.75	27.13	2.65	9.24	
1879....	32.45	133,395,436.00	44.87	28.97	2.73	8.99	
1880....	33.15	182,747,654.00	43.48	29.07	3.64	12.51	
1881....	31.13	193,800,880.00	43.20	29.75	3.78	12.63	
1882....	29.42	216,138,916.00	42.66	30.11	4.12	13.46	
1883....	29.52	210,637,293.00	42.45	29.92	3.92	13.05	
1884....	31.15	190,282,836.00	41.61	28.44	3.43	12.18	
1885....	33.28	178,151,601.00	45.86	30.59	3.17	10.32	
1886....	33.83	189,410,448.00	45.55	30.13	3.30	10.89	
1887....	34.11	214,222,310.00	47.10	31.02	3.67	11.65	
1888....	34.27	216,042,256.00	45.63	29.99	3.60	11.88	
1889....	34.61	220,576,969.00	45.13	29.50	3.60	12.10	
1890....	34.39	226,540,037.00	44.41	29.12	3.62	12.35	
1891....	45.41	216,885,701.00	46.28	25.25	3.39	13.36	

a Nine months.

**DUTIES Collected on Different Classes of Merchandise
in the Order of their Importance as Revenue Yielders.**

Order of duty.	Articles.	1891.		Average ad valorem rates of duty.
		Values.	Ordinary duties collected.	
1	Wools, and manufacturers of :			
	Wools, raw	\$17,070,182.78	\$6,552,287.64	38.38
	Manufactures of	43,235,406.54	31,857,452.62	80.62
	Total	60,305,592.32	41,409,720.26	68.67
2	Sugar, confectionery and molasses :			
	Molasses	808,503.03	164,646.37	20.56
	Sugar and confectionery	42,223,071.96	32,340,691.32	76.59
	Total	43,031,579.99	32,505,337.69	75.54
3	Silk, manufactures of	37,300,387.27	19,368,764.49	51.93
4	Iron and steel, and manufacturers of :			
	Iron ore	2,429,736.00	721,382.67	29.69
	Pig iron	2,027,589.05	550,901.52	27.17
	Manufactures of	51,438,065.84	16,987,887.20	83.03
	Total	55,895,380.89	18,260,171.39	32.67
5	Tobacco, and manufactures of	21,065,863.44	16,172,277.25	76.77
6	Cotton, manufactures of	29,142,330.22	14,852,696.96	50.98
7	Flax, hemp, jute, &c., and manufactures of :			
	Unmanufactured	5,086,496.75	697,223.91	13.71
	Manufactures of	24,752,558.71	9,377,237.62	37.88
	Total	29,839,055.46	10,074,461.53	33.76
8	Liquors: Malt liquors, distilled spirits, wines and other beverages :			
	Malt liquors	1,738,607.16	835,922.29	48.08
	Spirits, distilled	2,221,149.14	3,437,570.61	155.49
	Wines	9,313,677.37	5,147,765.49	55.27
	Other beverages	278,981.98	82,068.33	29.42
	Total	13,552,415.65	9,503,326.72	70.24
9	Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, not elsewhere specified	15,265,461.95	4,469,038.27	30.59
10	Earthen, stone and chinaware	8,141,821.06	4,660,476.68	57.2
11	Glass and glassware	8,156,936.45	4,532,220.33	55.6
12	Fruits, including nuts, not elsewhere specified	15,594,081.62	4,343,622.29	27.85
13	Leather, and manufactures of	12,474,516.15	4,145,012.97	33.23
14	Fancy articles	7,163,685.61	2,808,003.30	39.20
15	Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of	6,702,101.31	2,729,424.50	40.72
16	Vegetables	6,899,848.31	2,523,029.96	36.57
17	Wood, and manufactures of	13,956,687.28	2,265.275.56	16.23
18	Rice	3,539,080.58	2,006,257.61	56.71

O'dr of duty	Articles.	1891.		Average ad- valor rates of duty.
		Values.	Ordinary duties collected.	
19	Jewelry and precious stones...	\$18,174,372.84	\$1,506,803.07	11.43
20	Furs, and manufactures of...	6,781,741.58	1,409,711.31	20.79
21	Breadstuffs	8,818,089.68	894,847.68	23.31
22	Fish, not elsewhere specified...	4,323,663.11	893,967.00	20.67
23	Paper, and manufactures of ..	8,086,273.87	874,828.68	28.67
24	Lead, and manufactures of...	1,688,561.69	832,364.82	49.89
25	Cement, Roman, Portland and all other	3,986,066.19	830,311.48	20.83
26	Coal and coke.....	8,704,452.52	804,844.55	21.73
27	Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products.....	1,973,499.55	636,087.99	32.23
28	Books, maps, engravings, etch- ings, &c.....	2,486,636.45	621,605.82	25.00
29	Clocks and watches, and parts of	2,284,382.42	604,626.43	26.47
30	Animals, not elsewhere speci- fied	2,470,983.16	589,001.51	23.84
31	Buttons and button forms.....	2,158,186.10	585,934.27	27.15
32	Marble and stone, and manu- factures of	1,316,962.50	561,232.05	42.62
33	Hops.....	1,706,24.00	543,109.80	31.82
34	Seeds, not elsewhere specified..	2,356,750.89	520,027.40	22.07
35	Gunpowder, and all explosive substances.....	483,000.88	484,028.60	100.21
36	Musical instruments.....	1,411,478.14	475,202.86	33.67
37	Paints and colors.....	1,437,652.69	438,717.46	30.60
38	Salt	927,650.77	408,789.83	48.47
39	Oils, animal, mineral and vege- table, not elsewhere speci- fied	1,491,889.18	367,996.18	24.70
40	Art works, not elsewhere speci- fied	1,704,287.43	287,807.19	16.89
41	Straw, and manufactures of ..	840,121.98	251,384.69	29.99
42	Brushes	858,821.58	813,372.23	86.49
43	Carriages, and parts of	501,070.49	209,290.97	41.72
44	Gold and silver, manufactures of	613,909.50	190,863.88	32.56
45	Bristles	1,502,827.00	166,451.15	11.01
46	Soap	17,768.83	156,528.38	27.05
47	All other dutiable articles.....	8,759,502.14	2,493,59.01	28.47
	Total dutiable.....	466,455,172.66	215,790,686.05	46.28
	Total free of duty.....	388,064,404.45	.....	.....
	Additional and discriminating duty .....	.....	a1,095,015.18	.....
	Total	884,519,577.11	216,885,701.23	25.25

a Duty the equivalent of internal-revenue tax payable when domestic spirits and tobacco, subject to such tax, are consumed in the United States, having been exported and returned.

DUTIES, Who Pays Them?—*The Dry Goods Chronicle* of October 8, 1890, thus explained how foreigners took the increase in Tariff out of their own prices:

"In order to retain our trade the manufacturers of Chemnitz have made a reduction in prices of low-priced goods of 35 to 40 per cent. below those of a year ago. They reduced the wages of factory hands to an extremely low rate, and also the wages of case (box) makers, cotton spinners and label makers. The fall in the price of cotton helped them to

obtain the raw material at a much lower rate, especially the lower grades. But apart from all these conditions, they have been willing to accept a profit of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. instead of 8 to 10 per cent. as formerly."

DUTY COLLECTED *Under Specific and Ad Valorem Rates.*—The amounts of revenue collected from specific rates of duty and ad valorem rates, respectively, during the year 1883 and the six years ending June 30, 1891, have been as follows:

Years.	Value of dutiable merchandise.	Ordinary duty collected.	Collected under specific rates.	Collected under ad valorem rates.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1883	493,916,384	209,659,699	56	44
1886	413,778,055	188,379,397	60.5	39.5
1887	450,325,322	212,032,424	61.3	38.7
1888	468,143,774	213,509,802	58.6	41.4
1889	484,856,768	218,701,774	60.3	39.7
1890	507,571,764	225,428,888	58.71	41.21
1891	466,455,173	215,790,686	58.15	41.85

It will be observed that the Tariff act of 1890 has not materially changed the ratio of duties collected from ad valorem rates and specific rates, respectively, the relative per cent. being in 1891 about the same as in 1890 under the act of 1883.

EGGS.—In 1890 we imported 11,962,752 dozen eggs, valued at \$1,584,089; in 1891 we imported 4,263,375 dozen eggs, valued at \$533,497; difference, 7,699,377 dozen; difference in value \$1,050,592.

ENGLAND'S FORMER Protective Policy.—Lord Stanhope, in the thirty-fourth volume of the English Parliamentary Debates, page 178, says: "We have now 977 acts of Parliament protecting our woollen industries, 964 acts protecting the fisheries, 460 acts protecting our tobacco manufactures, 283 acts protecting our currency and 440 acts regulating the wages of labor; 194 of these acts are entirely prohibitory." John Wade (in "Black Book; or, Corruption Unmasked") declares that within his own recollection "the English Parliament passed 200 acts protecting the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, 54 acts protecting her cotton manufactures and 22 acts protecting iron, steel, lead, copper, tin, &c., which were scattered over and nearly filled 1000 volumes of Parliamentary Reports."

ENGLAND Hoped to Reconquer America Through Free-Trade.—Fox, the illustrious English statesman, in a speech in Convent Garden, London, April 9, 1844, when the location of the boundary between Oregon and British Columbia threatened to lead to war with Great Britain,

said of the territory in dispute : " When man has occupied it, . . . when the Rocky Mountains are tunneled and rail and canal have united the Atlantic and Pacific, . . . why, then will be the time to talk of the Oregon Territory ; then, without a regiment or line-of-battle ship, without bombarding any town whatever, Free-Trade will conquer the Oregon Territory for us, and will conquer the United States for us also as far as it is desirable either for us or for them that there should be any conquest whatever in the case. Free-Trade will establish there all the insignia of conquest. When their products come here, and those of our industry return, there will be scarcely a laborer upon the pine forest that he is clearing but will wear upon his back, to his very shirt, the livery of Manchester. The knife with which he carves his game will have the mark of Sheffield upon its blade as a testimony of our supremacy. Every handkerchief waved upon the banks of the Missouri will be the waving of an English banner from Spitalfields.

Why, they will be conquered, for they will work for us ; and what can the conquered do more for their masters ? They will grow corn for us, they will grind it and send us the flour, they will fatten pigs for us upon the peaches of their large wooded grounds ; they will send us whatever they can produce that we want, and without asking us to put our hand in our pocket in order, by taxation, to pay a governor there for quarreling with their representatives, or soldiery to bayonet their multitudes."

[Applause.]

ENGLAND Prohibited Manufacturing in the Colonies.
—In 1732 Parliament prohibited the exportation of hats from province to province, and in 1750 the erection of any iron mill under a penalty of \$1000 for each offense ; but pig iron could be exported to England, duty free, in order that it might be manufactured there and returned to the Colonies. Later, Lord Chatham declared that he would not permit the Colonists to make even a hob-nail or a horse-shoe for themselves, and his views were subsequently carried into effect by the absolute prohibition in 1765 of the export from England of artisans ; in 1781, of woolen machinery ; in 1782, of cotton machinery and artificers in cotton ; in 1785 of iron and steel-making machinery, and workmen in those departments of trade ; and in 1799, by the prohibition of the export of colliers, lest other countries should acquire the art of mining coal. By the Navigation Act Great Britain decreed that " No goods or commodities whatever, of the growth, production or manufacture of Europe, Africa or America, shall be imported into England or Ireland, or into any of the plantations (American Colonies) except in ships belonging to English subjects, of which the master and the greater number of the crew shall also be English."

EXPORT DISCOUNTS Under Free-Trade.—Suppose it is admitted for the moment that some American manufacturers sell more cheaply abroad than ~~the~~

with what show of reason can their doing so be charged to Protection? The fact is that Free-Trade England has done the same thing for years, as is shown by the following decision, which is one of many on the same subject. It was given by Secretary of the Treasury Folger, April 21, 1884, quoted in Secretary Manning's report for 1886, and relates to certain invoices of worsted yarns, imported from England, whose valuation was questioned. Secretary Folger said:

"It is conceded that the invoice shows the prices actually paid for the merchandise. These prices are lower, however, than prices of the same goods for the English market. But it is stated that the invoice prices are those at which such goods are sold for exportation, so that it is said there are two wholesale prices, both of them actual, one for consumption in England and the other for exportation, and the question arises which of these two values is to be chosen as the basis for the assessment of duties."

EXPORTS of Principal Products, 1891.

Agricultural implements.....	\$3,219,130
Animals.....	82,935,086
Wheat, flour and other breadstuffs.....	128,121,656
Chemicals, drugs, &c.....	6,545,354
Clocks and watches.....	1,580,164
Coal.....	8,891,026
Copper, and manufactures of.....	4,614,597
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	290,712,898
Cotton, manufactures of.....	13,604,857
Locks, hinges and other builders' hardware.....	2,014,882
Machinery.....	9,831,908
Saws and tools.....	1,844,290
Sewing machines and parts of.....	2,888,577
Total of iron and steel, and manufactures of..	28,909,614
Leather, and manufactures of.....	13,278,847
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	7,452,094
Petroleum and other mineral oils.....	46,150,282
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,299,169
Meat and dairy products.....	189,017,471
Tobacco and manufactures of	25,220,472
Boards, deals and planks	9,916,945

EXPORT DISCOUNTS in England.—Great Britain's railroads grant discounts on goods carried which are destined for "export only." In December, 1885, Sir Bernard Samuelson, in a report to the United Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom on Railway Goods Tariffs [*i.e.*, freight rates], brought out the following facts:

Coal: Average British reduction in freight when exported, 76 per cent.

Cotton Goods: Average British reduction on export, 29 per cent.; none in the other countries.

Woolen, Worsted and Stuff Goods: Average British reduction on export, 18 per cent.

Earthenware and China: Average British reduction on ~~—~~ 40 per cent.

General Machinery: Average British reduction on export, 67 per cent.

Agricultural Machines (Iron): Average British reduction on export, 20 per cent.

FACTORIES *Make Prosperous Farms.*—Table in which the States and Territories are divided into four groups, in the first of which is embraced that portion of the country having less than 30 per cent. of the people engaged in agriculture; the second, over 30 and less than 50; the third, over 50 and less than 70, and the fourth having 70 per cent. and over engaged in agriculture:

Classes.	Acres.	Value of farms.	Value per acre.	Per cent. in agriculture.
First.....	77,250,742	\$2,985,641,197	\$36.65	18
Second.....	112,321,257	3,430,915,767	30.55	42
Third.....	237,873,040	3,218,108,970	13.53	58
Fourth....	108,636,796	562,430,842	5.18	77

FARM MORTGAGES in *Free-Trade England*.—In a letter to the London *Morning Post*, September 21, 1887, Sir Edward Sullivan, an eminent Englishman, quotes Mullhall, the great English statistician, a Free-Trader, as stating in 1876 that the mortgages on English farms were 58 per cent. of their total value. If Protection is to be held largely responsible for American farm mortgages, which are less than 20 per cent. of the total farm value, shall we not hold British Free-Trade responsible for English mortgages, which are more than three times as heavy as here?

FIGS, ORANGES AND LEMONS.—The Republicans did look after the Democratic farmers in the South, and to help those growing figs in Florida, Louisiana and California they raised the Tariff one-half cent per pound, instead of putting this luxury on the free list, as Mr. Mills proposed to do; and they kept the Tariff the same on oranges and lemons as before and as requested by many citizens of these same States. This industry is growing rapidly in the States mentioned, and the North will gladly pay their portion of this tax to help our Southern farmers, who are now growing about half of what we, as a nation, use of these products. Florida alone grows about 4,000,000 boxes annually of oranges and lemons from 250,000 acres of land, California producing about one-fourth as many; so that we now have something like 320,000 acres bearing the citrus fruits, and we must double this to produce all we need. We now employ some 200,000 laborers in this industry, and we must have 200,000 more of them, and divert their attention from wheat, oats and corn to the cultivation of oranges and lemons.

FOREIGN TRADE *Under Protection and Free-Trade.*—Our annual average foreign trade in the years 1856-'60 under a Free-Trade Tariff was \$616,128,000, or \$20.90 per capita, and during the period 1886-'90, under a Protective Tariff, the average was \$1,455,620,000, or \$24.30 per capita.

FOREIGN COMMERCE of *Half a Century.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Year ending	June 30.	Exports. Dollars.	Imports. Dollars.	Total ex- ports and imports. Dollars.	Excess of exports. Dollars.	Excess of imports. Dollars.
1844	...	105,745,832	102,604,606	208,350,438	3,141,226	.....
1845	...	106,040,111	113,184,322	219,224,433	.....	7,144,211
1846	...	109,583,248	117,914,065	227,397,313	.....	8,330,817
1847	...	156,741,598	122,424,349	279,165,947	34,317,249	.....
1848	...	138,190,515	148,638,644	286,829,159	.....	10,448,129
1849	...	140,351,172	141,206,199	281,557,371	.....	855,027
1850	...	144,375,726	173,509,526	317,885,252	.....	29,133,800
1851	...	188,915,259	210,771,429	399,686,688	.....	21,856,170
1852	...	166,984,231	207,440,398	374,424,629	.....	40,456,167
1853	...	203,489,282	263,777,265	467,266,547	.....	60,287,983
1854	...	236,959,560	297,623,039	534,582,599	.....	60,663,479
1855	...	218,909,503	257,808,708	476,718,211	.....	38,899,205
1856	...	281,219,423	310,432,310	591,651,733	.....	29,212,887
1857	...	298,828,760	348,428,342	642,252,102	.....	54,604,582
1858	...	272,011,274	263,338,654	535,349,928	8,672,62)	.....
1859	...	292,902,051	331,333,341	624,235,392	.....	38,431,290
1860	...	333,576,057	353,616,119	687,192,176	.....	20,040,062
1861	...	219,553,833	286,310,542	508,864,375	.....	69,756,709
1862	...	190,670,501	189,356,677	380,027,178	1,313,824	.....
1863	...	203,984,447	243,385,815	447,300,262	.....	39,371,368
1864	...	158,887,988	316,447,283	475,285,271	.....	157,609,295
1865	...	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883	.....	72,716,277
1866	...	348,859,522	434,812,066	783,671,588	.....	85,952,544
1867	...	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237	.....	101,254,955
1868	...	281,952,899	357,436,440	639,389,339	.....	75,483,541
1869	...	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076	.....	131,388,682
1870	...	392,771,768	485,958,408	828,730,176	.....	43,186,640
1871	...	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862	.....	77,402,506
1872	...	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663	.....	182,417,491
1873	...	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132	.....	119,656,288
1874	...	586,288,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382	18,876,698	.....
1875	...	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147	.....	19,592,725
1876	...	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861	79,843,481	.....
1877	...	602,475,220	451,328,126	1,053,798,346	151,152,094	.....
1878	...	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298	257,814,234	.....
1879	...	710,430,411	445,777,775	1,156,217,216	264,861,666	.....
1880	...	835,639,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404	167,683,912	.....
1881	...	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974	259,712,718	.....
1882	...	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	25,902,683	.....
1883	...	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316	100,658,488	.....
1884	...	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	.....
1885	...	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	.....
1886	...	679,524,830	635,436,186	1,314,969,966	44,088,694	.....
1887	...	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	23,863,443	.....
1888	...	695,934,507	728,957,114	1,419,911,621	.....	28,002,607
1889	...	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	.....	2,730,277
1890	...	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	.....
1891	...	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006	39,564,614	.....
1892	...	1,030,385,626	827,391,284	1,857,726,910	202,944,342	.....

FREE COAL *No Benefit to New England.*—Nova Scotia is the only available source from which New England could get coal if the duty were abolished. Compar-

isons between cost of coal from the most available domestic mines and from Nova Scotia have been made by William Whitman of Boston, himself a large consumer of coal, and are as follows:

<i>Domestic Coal.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>
If shipped from Baltimore, cost free on board.....	\$2.40
Freight.....	1.25
Insurance.....	.02

Total cost at wharves in Boston.....	\$3.67
If shipped from Philadelphia, cost free on board.....	\$2.50
Freight to Boston	1.00
Insurance02

Total cost at wharves in Boston.....	\$3.52
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Cost of Landing Coal from the Acadia Mines, Pictou, the Best Coal Available in the Province.

<i>Per ton.</i>	
Cost free on board at Pictou.....	\$2.50
Freight to Boston.....	1.50
Insurance.....	.05

Cost at wharves in Boston, duty free.....	\$4.05
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<i>Per ton.</i>	
It costs free on board at Pictou.....	\$2.25
Freight to Boston.....	1.50
Insurance.....	.05

Total cost at wharves in Boston, without duty..	\$3.80
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The Acadia coal has a commercial value of from 50 to 75 cents a ton less than Cumberland (domestic) coal, which can be landed at Boston 58 cents a ton cheaper.

The Albion coal has a commercial value 75 cents a ton less than Cumberland coal, which can be landed 27 cents a ton cheaper.

Mr. Whitman does not rest his conclusion on even this striking demonstration of the fallacy of the theory that New England could get cheaper coal from Nova Scotia if the Tariff on it were repealed. He draws upon the lessons of experience and shows that when Nova Scotia coal was free, under the reciprocity treaty which was in force between Canada and the United States from 1855 to 1866, no benefits came from it to New England. The cost of Sydney and Pictou coal in 1854, before the treaty took effect, was:

Cost, free on board at Pictou, per chaldron (36 bush'l's)	\$2.75
Duty, 30 per cent.....	.83

Total cost per chaldron, free on board, with duty	\$3.58
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In May, 1855, after the reciprocity treaty had gone into effect, the price of these grades of coal advanced to \$3.75 per chaldron, free on board at the same ports.

FREE RAW MATERIALS *Sometimes Works Like This.*—Under the old Tariff law the duty upon jute was 20 per cent. ad valorem. The McKinley act struck off the whole of the duty and put jute upon the free list. Just before the new law went into operation dutiable jute was selling for 3 cents a pound. Now that the material is coming into the country without paying duty, the price has risen to 5½ cents a pound.—*The Manufacturer.*

FREE IMPORTS Bring Poverty.—The first point is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment of goods purchased.

In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious people are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus products.—*President Fillmore's Message to XXXII Congress.*

FOREIGN TRADE with Principal Countries in 1860 and 1891 Compared.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

[Values Expressed in Millions of Dollars.]

Countries to which exported.	1860.	1891.	Per cent. of total domestic exports in	
			1860.	1891.
EUROPE.				
Great Britain and Ireland	\$166.03	\$441.60	52.50	50.62
Germany	12.68	91.68	4.01	10.49
France	37.68	59.83	11.92	6.86
Belgium	2.77	26.70	.88	3.06
Netherlands	3.76	23.82	1.19	2.73
Spain	6.43	14.61	2.04	1.67
Italy	4.95	15.93	1.56	1.83
Russia (in Europe)	2.71	7.76	.85	.89
Portugal .....	.27	4.99	.08	.58
Denmark .....	.07	3.31	.02	.38
Sweden and Norway	1.42	4.94	.45	.57
Other Europe	2.46	2.44	.78	.29
Total Europe	\$241.28	\$697.61	76.28	79.97
NORTH AMERICA.				
British North American Possessions	\$18.66	\$37.35	5.90	4.29
West Indies	22.58	3.42	7.14	3.83
Mexico	3.31	14.20	1.45	1.63
Central America .....	.44	7.04	.18	.80
South America	14.37	33.23	4.54	3.81
Asia and Oceanica	12.39	43.81	3.92	5.02
Africa	3.03	4.73	.96	.54
All other countries .....	.23	.88	.08	.11
Aggregate	\$316.24	\$872.27	100.00	100.00

IMPORTS OF MERCHANTISE.

[Values Expressed in Millions of Dollars.]

Percent of total
imports in

Countries from which imported.	1860.	1891.	1860.	1891.
EUROPE.				
Great Britain and Ireland.....	\$138.50	\$194.72	39.17	23.05
Germany.....	18.53	97.32	5.24	11.52
France.....	43.17	76.69	12.21	9.08
Italy.....	4.73	21.68	1.34	2.57
Switzerland.....	(a) 14.12	.....	.....	1.67
Netherlands.....	2.87	12.42	.81	1.47
Austria-Hungary.....	.73	11.60	.21	1.37
Belgium.....	2.56	10.95	.72	1.29
Spain.....	3.03	6.03	.86	.71
Russia (in Europe).....	1.53	4.73	.43	.56
Sweden and Norway.....	.51	8.72	.14	.44
Other Europe.....	.52	5.33	.14	.63
Total Europe.....	\$216.68	\$459.31	61.27	54.36
NORTH AMERICA.				
West Indies.....	\$41.66	\$86.46	11.78	10.23
British North American Possessions.....	23.57	39.43	6.66	4.67
Mexico.....	1.90	27.30	.54	3.23
Central America.....	.62	10.02	.18	1.19
South America.....	34.93	118.74	9.88	14.05
Asia and Oceanica.....	29.65	97.89	8.38	11.59
Africa.....	3.68	4.20	1.01	.50
All other countries, &c.....	.93	1.57	.30	.18
Aggregate.....	\$353.62	\$844.92	100.00	100.00

FREE-TRADE Victory and What it Cost the Country.

—The *Hosiery and Lace Trades Review* of Leicester, England, printed the following comments by a correspondent in Cohoes, N. Y., January 20, 1891: “The result of the recent election [the Free-Trade victory of 1890] was a serious blow to the rapidly reviving knitting industries of this city and vicinity. The sense of security and certainty which followed the enactment of the McKinley bill was immediately succeeded by the same feeling of uncertainty and distrust which has hurt the knitting industry for the past four or five years. Many of the contemplated improvements have been given up, and in other cases projected new mills have been abandoned for the present at least. A large firm of this city, who had practically perfected arrangements for leasing the valuable mill site on Oneida street for the erection of a six-set mill with all modern improvements, now announce that they will await the announcement of the policy of the new Congress. In other cases contemplated additions and changes giving greater capacity have been abandoned.”

The London *Economist* of November 8, 1890, just after the great Free-Trade victory at the polls, when the new

law had been in force only a month, said: "The knowledge that the voters have so clearly expressed their disapproval of Protection as carried out in the McKinley act will prevent that measure from having the effect that its authors intended. They have always said: 'Even if the new Tariff raises prices the country will not lose, because an enormous number of new industries will be started to supply the home market, and thence high wages and a great demand for native labor will be the result.' If the manufacturers could have been assured of the continuance of Protection they would no doubt have acted in accordance with this forecast. The feeling, however, that there is now no small risk of the repeal of the Tariff will prevent their embarking upon any such action. No one will care to expend capital in establishing costly manufactories, which can only be profitable as long as certain clauses of an act, directly threatened by the most powerful party in the State, remain unrepealed. The recent pronouncement of popular opinion in favor of the Democrats is likely, then, to have the effect of preventing any great movement in the direction of the establishment of new home manufactures."

Mr. J. H. Rogers of the South Wales Tin Plate Works, at Llanelly, and the Cwmbwrla Works, Swansea, arrived home from his American trip late on Thursday night last week. . . . Mr. Rogers has brought home good news for the Welsh tin-plate workmen, and he took the very earliest opportunity of "breaking it" to his men. Mr. Rogers first alluded to the fact that the long dreaded Tariff bill had become law, but hardly had the blow been struck by the ultra-Protectionists of America when, at the elections following, it rebounded, and the McKinley party were defeated at the polls, foreshadowing a reversal of the tactics of the party now in office at no very distant date. This turn of events, Mr. Rogers says, has frightened the manufacturers on the other side of the Atlantic from proceeding to carry out their extensive schemes of tin-plate making. Some of these schemes included the erection of works containing 20, 30 and even 40 mills, but, so far as he understood, these schemes were given up as soon as it was seen that the people were not in favor of the McKinley bill. Mr. Rogers speaks plainly when he says that but for those election results there would soon be very few tin plates sent from Wales to America. If American iron and steel manufacturers had the assurance of a continuance of this prodigious Protective Tariff, they were ready to put down any number of mills, forthwith; but their hopes were shattered by the election, and they hesitate to build works dependent for their profits on so unstaple a foundation as the McKinley bill.—*Iron and Steel Trades Journal, London, December 13, 1890.*

Had the new Tariff been received with favor in the United States, there might have been a danger that the duty on tin plates would be still further increased, but the results of the Congressional elections render that impos-

sible. There is more chance of the Tariff being abolished altogether than of its being made more stringent.—*London Daily Chronicle, as quoted in Iron Trade Circular, November 8, 1891.*

GOLD of California and the Reign of British Free-Trade.—In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and from that date to the close of 1860 the United States produced of gold and silver \$652,250,200. Under the British Free-Trade Tariff of 1846, foreign merchandise poured in, American industries declined, gold went out, and the rate of interest went up, and the difficulty of obtaining money increased. In 1849-51 most of the iron furnaces in Pennsylvania were in the hands of the Sheriff, and the production of pig iron in the whole Union fell from 800,000 tons in 1847 to 500,000 tons in 1852. The consumption of pig iron, domestic and foreign, declined from 87.7 pounds per capita in 1847 to 53.5 pounds per capita in 1852.—*Henry Carey Baird.*

GERMAN LABOR IMPROVING.—Thus, within 40 years the production in Germany, from being scarcely one-tenth of that of Great Britain, has become over one-half, the percentages of the increased output being 255 in Great Britain, against 2129 in Germany. In the manufacture of steel the comparison is less instructive, the produce of the two countries in 1872 being 417,000 and 186,000 respectively, while in 1890 the figures stood at 3,636,000 and 2,161,000 tons, the percentage of increase in 19 years being only 772 in Great Britain, against 1043 in Germany.—*London Mechanical World.*

Average weekly wages of masons, joiners, wagon builders, iron founders, locksmiths, coppersmiths and saddlers, in the city of Berlin in July, 1881, and in September, 1888, as established by a census of wages made by the municipality of that city were: \$3.74 in 1881 and \$5.27 in 1888, an increase of 40.97 per cent.

Since 1888 there has been a tendency to further improvement, not only in Berlin but all over Prussia, and in several other parts of Germany, while the wages have still more largely increased if the shortening of the hours of labor are taken into account. The present rates are about 21 to 23 shillings (\$5.10 to \$5.59) per week for artisan labor of the ordinary every-day description, which is fully 10 shillings (\$2.48) per week below the average of the same description of labor in London.—*London Engineering, November 15, 1891.*

It appears that there has been a steady increase of about 5 per cent. annually in the number of work people in Germany since the year 1883, until they now number seven millions, and that since 1885 wages in most German industrial districts have advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. This improvement in wages has been accompanied by a general decrease in the cost of necessities of life. Thus a very material change for the better is noted in the general condition of the laboring classes.—*New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, November 21, 1891.*

GRANITE and the Tariff.—At Barre, Vt., there are large deposits of granite. Its excellent quality has been known for 50 years or more, but all through the revenue Tariff period it remained comparatively undeveloped. But during the last 20 years quarry after quarry has been opened, and the product has found its way all over the country.

The McKinley Tariff increased the duty on dressed granite from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. No consumer pays any more than he paid before, but he buys more. At a recent banquet in Barre, Mr. S. D. Allen, as reported in the Barre *Enterprise*, said :

"One hundred and one dwellings in 12 months is the added number to the buildings, \$275,000 in wealth of real estate, and 1000 to her population. The building material used would fill 700 freight cars and require 21 engines to haul it here by rail. We have more lawyers, more ministers, more editors and more merchants than last year. We have shipped 5315 carloads of granite from Barre in 12 months, which would form a train 35 miles long and build a wall 3 feet wide and 8 feet high from here to Middlesex, a distance of 12 miles."

What is true of Barre, is true of Concord, N. H., Quincy, Mass., Westerly, R. I. and many other places.—*Home Market Bulletin*, 1892.

IMMIGRATION Into the United States Since 1875.

1876....169,986	1880....457,257	1884....518,592	1888....546,889
1877....141,857	1881....669,431	1885....595,344	1889....444,427
1878....138,469	1882....788,992	1886....334,203	1890....455,302
1879....177,826	1883....603,822	1887....490,109	1891....560,319

IMPORTS, Whence They Come.—Value of imports of free and dutiable merchandise into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1891 :

Countries from which imported.	Imports.			
	Free. Dollars.	Dutiable. Dollars.	Total. Dollars.	Per cent of free.
Europe.....	90,524,792	368,780,580	459,805,372	19.71
British North America	11,752,344	27,682,191	39,434,535	29.80
Mexico and Central America.....	33,320,491	3,993,713	37,314,204	89.30
West Indies.....	42,072,534	44,389,171	86,461,705	48.65
South America.....	110,473,391	8,263,277	118,736,668	98.04
Asia and Oceanica....	73,188,921	24,704,435	97,893,356	74.76
Africa.....	3,376,908	830,238	4,207,146	80.26
All other islands and ports.....	1,581,971	81,239	1,563,210	98.00
Grand total.....	366,241,852	478,674,844	844,916,196	48.85

IMMIGRATION *By Principal Countries.*

Countries.	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1890.	1891.
England and Wales.	64,737	48,459	74,675	69,684	57,670	54,024
Ireland	81,486	51,795	68,370	65,557	53,024	55,634
Scotland	11,859	9,326	18,699	18,296	12,041	12,554
Germany.....	194,786	124,443	106,865	99,538	92,427	113,581
France.....	4,821	3,485	5,034	5,918	6,585	6,763
Italy.....	31,784	13,599	47,532	24,848	51,799	75,143
Austria Hungary	27,625	27,309	40,265	34,174	56,199	71,039
Russia	9,186	16,603	28,944	31,889	33,147	47,401
Norway and Sweden.	61,675	34,604	59,105	48,805	41,002	49,448

IMPORTS *Not Balanced by Exports.*—We refuse to buy from the foreigner; he cannot buy from us.—*Roger Q. Mills at Creston, Iowa, August 22, 1890.*

Never was a statement made more at variance with actual facts. For a quarter of a century the English people have annually bought goods to the amount of many millions of dollars more than the value of the goods they sold us, as the following table will show:

Table showing the value of the exports of merchandise from the United States to the United Kingdom, and the value of the imports of merchandise into the United States from the United Kingdom, during each year ending June 30, 1865 to 1891, inclusive:

Year ended June 30.	Exports to the United Kingdom.	Imports from the United Kingdom.	Excess of exports.
1865.....	\$103,480,022	\$85,182,367	\$18,297,655
1866.....	287,515,668	202,275,650	85,240,018
1867.....	225,090,224	172,398,128	52,692,096
1868.....	198,365,490	132,012,522	66,352,968
1869.....	185,053,685	158,890,015	26,163,670
1870.....	248,185,642	152,066,269	96,119,373
1871.....	273,202,540	220,768,371	52,434,166
1872.....	265,496,835	248,772,324	16,724,511
1873.....	316,861,874	237,298,218	79,563,656
1874.....	345,359,584	180,042,813	165,316,771
1875.....	317,111,142	155,297,449	161,813,198
1876.....	336,052,050	123,373,281	212,678,769
1877.....	345,961,055	113,734,258	232,226,797
1878.....	387,480,730	107,290,677	280,140,053
1879.....	348,828,439	108,538,812	240,289,627
1880.....	453,796,497	210,613,694	243,182,803
1881.....	481,135,078	174,493,738	306,641,340
1882.....	408,347,155	195,588,692	212,758,463
1883.....	425,424,174	188,622,619	236,801,555
1884.....	386,238,386	162,549,608	223,688,778
1885.....	398,103,203	138,701,780	261,401,423
1886.....	384,453,700	154,254,054	194,199,646
1887.....	366,310,679	165,067,443	201,243,236
1888.....	361,515,703	177,897,975	183,617,728
1889.....	382,981,674	178,269,067	204,712,607
1890.....	447,885,662	186,488,956	261,406,706
1891.....	445,414,026	194,723,262	250,690,764

IMPORTS of Leading Articles.—The following table shows the values of merchandise imported into the United States during the years ending June 30, 1890 and 1891, respectively, with the percentage of the aggregate value for 1891 of the imports of each class of merchandise. Comparison is made with the year 1890 for the reason that it was the prior year of largest imports:

Order.	Articles.	1890.	1891.	Per cent. of total for 1891.
1	Sugar, molasses, sugar candy and confectionery:			
	Molasses.....	\$5,168,795	\$2,659,172	.....
	Sugar, sugar candy and confectionery.....	96,125,031	105,799,449	.....
	Total.....	\$101,293,826	\$108,458,621	12.84
2	Coffee	\$78,267,432	\$96,123,777	11.38
3	Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals, and manufactures of:			
	Wools.....	\$15,264,063	\$18,231,372	.....
	Manufactures of.....	56,582,432	41,060,680	.....
	Total.....	\$71,846,515	\$59,291,452	7.02
4	Silk and manufactures of:			
	Unmanufactured.....	\$24,325,581	\$19,077,366	.....
	Manufactures of.....	38,686,374	37,880,143	.....
	Total.....	\$63,011,905	\$56,957,509	6.74
5	Iron and steel and manufactures of:			
	Ores	\$2,415,714	\$2,430,159	.....
	Manufactures of.....	41,679,501	53,544,372	.....
	Total.....	\$44,095,215	\$55,974,531	6.63
6	Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.....	\$41,602,078	\$47,317,031	5.60
7	Flax, hemp, jute and other vegetable substances and manufactures of:			
	Unmanufactured	\$20,541,767	\$21,286,705	.....
	Manufactures of.....	28,514,200	24,191,546	.....
	Total.....	\$49,055,967	\$45,478,251	5.38
8	Cotton and manufactures of:			
	Unmanufactured.....	\$1,392,728	\$2,825,004	.....
	Manufactures of.....	29,918,055	23,712,624	.....
	Total	\$31,310,783	\$32,537,628	3.85
9	Hides and skins other than fur skins.....	\$21,881,886	\$27,930,759	3.80
10	Fruits, including nuts.....	20,646,471	25,983,186	3.08
11	Wood and manufactures of:			
	Unmanufactured.....	\$4,286,689	\$5,360,611	.....
	Manufactures of	12,975,227	14,527,575	.....
	Total.....	\$17,241,916	\$19,888,186	2.35

Order.	Articles.	1890.	1891.	Per cent. of total for 1891.
12	India rubber and gutta percha and manufactures of:			
	Crude	\$14,854,512	\$18,020,804	.....
	Manufactures of	367,647	354,645	.....
	Total	\$15,222,159	\$18,375,449	2.18
13	Tobacco and manufactures of:			
	Leaf	\$17,605,192	\$18,284,162	.....
	Manufactures of	4,105,282	3,479,679	.....
	Total	\$21,710,454	\$18,763,141	1.98
14	Distilled spirits, malt liquors and wines:			
	Malt liquors	\$1,427,012	\$1,765,702	.....
	Spirits, distilled	3,312,746	4,254,661	.....
	Wines	8,859,956	10,007,060	.....
	Total	\$13,6,0310	\$16,027,423	1.89
15	Tin	\$12,317,483	\$13,828,993	1.64
16	Precious stones, not set, including diamonds, rough or uncut	12,383,335	13,271,602	1.57
17	Leather and manufactures of	12,436,060	12,682,303	1.50
18	Furs, dressed and undressed, and manufactures of	7,553,816	9,828,849	1.16
19	Ore, silver bearing	7,748,572	8,953,608	1.06
20	Earthen, stone and china ware	7,030,301	8,381,388	1.00
21	Glass and glassware	7,352,513	8,364,312	0.99
22	Tin, bars, blocks or pigs	6,898,909	7,977,545	0.94
23	Fancy articles	7,626,378	7,325,473	0.87
24	Metals, metal compositions and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	4,234,082	7,222,670	0.83
25	Vegetables	4,455,374	7,076,374	0.84
26	Fish	4,590,585	5,044,628	0.60
27	Breadstuffs and other farinaceous substances	7,142,998	5,028,209	0.59
28	Paper stock, crude	5,261,448	5,018,248	0.59
29	Animals	6,766,582	4,945,385	0.58
30	Rice	2,540,674	4,559,540	0.54
31	Books, maps, engravings and other printed matter	3,994,070	4,227,403	0.50
32	Cement	2,172,952	4,021,998	0.48
33	Coal, bituminous	3,087,760	3,588,273	0.42
34	Seeds, not elsewhere specified	4,089,814	3,266,237	0.39
35	Spices	3,223,071	3,151,837	0.37
36	Paper and manufactures of	2,816,860	3,031,457	0.36
37	Articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, returned, except distilled spirits	3,133,406	2,421,354	0.29
38	Art works, paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary	2,196,500	2,410,868	0.29
39	Hair and manufactures of	3,026,566	2,408,783	0.28
40	Hats, bonnets and hoods and materials for	3,398,857	2,222,660	0.26
	All other articles	50,944,346	57,548,889	6.81
	Total value of imports of merchandise	\$789,310,409	\$844,916,196	100.00

INTERNAL COMMERCE, *Its Volume and Value.*
—Edward Atkinson in 1890 estimated our home trade at

\$60,000,000,000 and our foreign trade at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of that sum.

IRON AND STEEL Exports.—For the first time in our history we are exporting more iron and steel manufactures, exclusive of iron ore, than we import. The figures are as follows :

Eight months.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
1891-92.....	\$16,329,207	\$20,463,764
1890-91.....	29,820,502	18,823,384
1889-90.....	26,966,085	16,735,594
1888-89.....	27,482,620	13,840,732
1887-88.....	34,614,336	11,641,476
1886-87.....	27,850,422	10,713,182

IRELAND Ruined by Free-Trade.—In 1878 Lord Clare said of the condition of Ireland : “There is not a civilized nation on the face of the habitable globe which had advanced in cultivating, in agriculture and in manufactures with the same rapidity in the same period as had Ireland. Before the union of that country with England it was one of the most prosperous in the world ; but such connection soon changed the condition.” This applies especially to Irish manufactures, which formerly were exceptionally successful. What they were at the time of the union (1801), and what they had become 81 years later, are shown by the following table :

IRELAND UNDER BRITISH RULE.

	1800.	1831.
Limerick—one branch of trade.....	15,000	None.
Cork—glovers.....	3,000	500
shoemakers.....	300	100
Youghal—large tanneries.....	7	None.
wool combers.....	200	12
Dublin—all trades.....	30,000	10,000
silk weavers.....	15,000	441
All Ireland—working of cotton.....	30,000	500
working linen yarn.....	20,000	3,000
Kilkenny—blanket manufactures.....	56	43
hands employed.....	3,000	925
Balbriggan—calico looms at work.....	2,500	226

Sir Archibald Alison, perhaps the most conservative of British historians, says in his history of Europe, Harpers' Edition, 2d Series, page 91, and emphasizes it by small capitals as follows :

“TEN YEARS AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF FREE-TRADE AND THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FAMINE THE POPULATION OF IRELAND HAD DIMINISHED 12,500,000.”

After the union England set deliberately to work to ruin Ireland's industries. She levied a higher Tariff on goods

sent from Ireland to her than Ireland was privileged to levy on English goods entering Irish ports, as the following table will show :

	Irish goods to England.			English goods to Ireland.		
	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Beer	0	8	0	0	4	6
Bricks, tiles, &c.	5	12	10		Free	
Candles, per 100 lb	0	18	1		Free	
Cordage, per ton	4	10	3		Free	
Glass, square foot	0	2	2½		Free	
Silk ribbons, per lb	0	5	0	0	2	1
Gold mixed, per lb	0	6	8	0	2	9
Slik stockings, gloves, &c.	0	8	0	0	1	3
Soap, per lb	0	0	2½		Free	
Spirits, per gallon	0	5	1½	0	3	7
Starch, per lb	0	0	5½		Free	
Confectionery, per 100 lb	2	2	0	0	10	0
Snuff, per lb	0	1	10½	0	0	10½

The late Mr. Parnell keenly realized the vital necessity of protection to Ireland's well being. Said he, as reported in the weekly edition of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of August 22, 1885 :

"This question of the Protection of the industries of Ireland is one of vital importance for the nation. We have to consider the interest of the artisans of the towns and of the laborers in the country, and, as I have already stated, it is my firm belief that it will be impossible for us to keep this great portion of the laboring classes at home and in comfort without Protection to Irish industries."

IRON, Massachusetts Industry—Only the cruder forms of iron have shown any tendency to decline.

Value of Goods Produced in Massachusetts, the Higher Forms of Iron Manufactures.

	1886.	1890.
Agricultural implements	\$988,987	\$1,037,091
Arms and ammunition	1,257,009	1,293,126
Artisans' tools	966,969	1,357,318
Carriages and wagons	1,063,688	1,285,079
Machines and machinery	9,370,632	11,817,291
Metals and metallic goods	11,639,253	13,948,241
 Total	 \$25,286,538	 \$30,683,146
Increase for the five years	21.3 per cent.	

JOHN BULL Longs for Free-Trade in America.—The *Telegraph*, a leading paper of London, regretting the failure of the Morrison bill, said: “A bill to establish in America what the English call Free-Trade had just been defeated by the narrow majority of four. That measure was of enormous importance for English manufacturers, as it would have enabled them to export goods to the United States without the crushing duty now imposed. The fate of the bill was watched with intense interest by Englishmen. Had it passed, it would have been worth \$500,000,000 per annum to British manufacturers.”

LABOR Conditions in America.—The American laboring classes are far better paid, better fed, better clothed, better taught and happier than those of France, and still more so than those of other countries in Europe. It is almost discouraging to have to go back to my country and paint a picture in my report which shows such a contrast between the condition of things in America and in France.—*Paul Deschanel, Special Commissioner of the French Chamber of Deputies to investigate the condition of workingmen in the United States.*

LINSEED OIL and the Tariff.—The duty was increased from 25 to 32 cents a gallon by the McKinley act of October 1, 1890.

Price per Gallon of Linseed Oil in New York.

	Price while duty was 25 cts. per gal. 1889. Cts.	Price since the duty of 32 cts. a gal. took effect. 1890. Cts.	
January	58	November	62
February	58		
March	58	The McKinley law be-	
April	58	gan to be felt about	
May	59	this time, and mark	
June	60	the result:	
July	60	December	59
August	60		
September	60	1891.	
October	60	January	57
November	60	February	56
December	60	March	56
		April	57
	1890.	May	57
January	60	June	51½
February	61	July	45
March	61½	August	42
April	62	September	42
May	62	October	38½
June	62	November	37
July	62	December	37
August	62		
September	60	1892.	
October	62	January	37
		February	37

LEADING European Nations, their Foreign Trade.

General Imports and Exports Combined—Comparative Increase.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
1850.....	Dollars. 942,695,380	Dollars. No data.	Dollars. No data.	Dollars. 317,886,252
1860.....	1,825,191,648	No data.	No data.	687,192,176
Increase.....	882,496,268	.....	.....	369,306,924
Per cent.....	98.61	.....	.....	116.21
1860.....	1,825,191,648	No data.	No data.	687,192,176
1870..	2,663,620,718	No data.	No data.	864,718,068
Increase.....	888,429,070	.....	.....	177,525,892
Per cent.....	45.99	.....	.....	25.83
Aggregate from 1870 to 1879 in- clusive, 10 years Annual average.	30,860,981,558	16,012,272,674	17,262,823,520	10,898,308,238
Aggregate from 1880 to 1889 in- clusive, 10 years Annual average.	3,086,098,156	2,001,534,084	1,720,282,352	1,089,830,823
Increase of an- nual average during the pe- riod of 1880-89.	33,395,814,799	22,247,884,190	19,246,038,417	14,563,645,937
Per cent. of in- crease,.....	8.21	11.15	11.49	33.63
1890.....	3,644,731,600	2,511,778,458	.....	1,680,900,274
Increase for average of ten years.....	305,150,189	286,900,039	.....	224,535,680
Per cent. of in- crease.....	9.14	12.89	.....	15.42

a 1872-1879 inclusive.

LEAD and the Tariff.—Lead has been a protected article always, but in the Tariff of 1861, a duty of 2 cents per pound was put upon it, and at that time we imported at least 70 per cent. of the lead consumed, and it was worth about 8 cents per pound. The high price induced the people of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and the far West to prospect for lead, and resulted in opening and building up, in Missouri particularly, large establishments for the manufacture of lead, and within about eight years from the commencement of our lead producing we found ourselves making all the lead we consumed, and the price, instead of being 8 cents per pound, was soon reduced and fell at times to $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and ruled on an average about 4 cents.

—*Hugh N. Camp.*

LIVING, Its Cost Here and Abroad.—The Wisconsin Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics has prepared an interesting and valuable table showing relative percentages of quantities of bread, meat, pork or butter that can be bought for the wages received for ten hours of labor in the State of Wisconsin, and the following European cities :

Wisconsin, U. S. A....	Per ct. 100 Bread.	Per ct. 100 Meat.	Per ct. 100 Pork.	Per ct. 100 Butter.
London, England.....	120	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	55
Coblenz, Germany.....	75	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	35
Montpellier, France ...	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{5}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nimes, " ...	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{9}{12}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lille, " ...	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{5}$	34 $\frac{3}{5}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghent, Belgium.....	60 $\frac{5}{8}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Copenhagen, Denmark.	100	58	50 $\frac{3}{5}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$
Stockholm, Sweden....	83 $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{5}$	25
Reggio, Italy.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Hague, Holland...	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{8}$
Total.....	748 $\frac{9}{12}$	491 $\frac{1}{2}$	405 $\frac{1}{8}$	332 $\frac{1}{6}$
Average abroad...	74.8	49.1	40.5	33.2

LOWER DUTIES on the Average, than Under the Old Law.—So far from a prohibitory Tariff has the new law proved itself in actual operation that the average rate of duties under it is the lowest since 1860, under the Free-Trade Tariff. The amount of duty collected in the last fiscal year has not yet been ascertained, but comparing the 12 months ending March 31, when the first complete year under free sugar ended, with the three corresponding periods immediately preceding, a Treasury report gives the following results :

Year ending March 31.	Free of duty.	Dutiable.	Duty collected.	Per cent. of value free.	Average ad valorem per cent. on— Per cent. of value free.	Free and dutiable.
1889.....	\$254,212,819	\$476,110,487	\$216,818,618	34.81	45.54	29.69
1890.....	258,798,684	498,299,213	218,957,716	34.10	43.95	28.92
1891.....	322,964,178	552,056,691	236,037,024	39.15	47.01	28.60
1892.....	460,562,153	368,649,727	170,226,354	55.88	46.81	20.65

Where does the Chinese wall feature appear in this 20.65 per cent. average Tariff rate? Why, the average rate under the first Tariff, signed by George Washington, was 22.24 per cent.

LUMBER Under the New Tariff.—In the course of some objections to the working of the McKinley bill, the *Canadian Manufacturer* quotes Dr. Spohn, M. P. for East Simcoe, as follows: "The McKinley bill put a duty on lumber of \$8 per thousand, the immediate result of which was to bring the [Canadian] Government to their knees. They asked pardon and took off the export duty on logs.

The effect of taking off this duty was that many of the saw mills on the Georgian Bay were closed up, and the lumber that used to be exported to the United States is now being sent there in the log. The northern part of Ontario is becoming depopulated, and the money that should be legitimately spent in manufacturing saw logs at the different ports of Georgian Bay is spent in Michigan. . . . This dollar duty upon lumber induced the mill owners to take their logs to the United States and manufacture them there. . . . In the town of Tonawanda, New York, the mills employ 5000 hands in planing and handling lumber." The explanation of the difference between "a duty on lumber of \$3 per thousand" and "this dollar duty upon lumber," is that the Canadians having put an export duty on logs, the McKinley bill, which admitted logs free, raised the duty on sawn lumber to \$3 while there was an export duty on logs, but reduced it to \$1 when the export duty should be repealed.

MACHINERY, American, Abroad.—Here are American manufacturers of silk machinery actually sending their product over to Europe, orders for Knowles looms having been received from London, Zurich and other places in the old country. An attempt to manufacture the looms in London did not prove successful, although they were made after the American patterns, and the result is that the manufacturers are now turning them out here for shipment to Europe. The next thing will be for this country to supply Europe with silk.—*Paterson Press*.

In the manufacture of different kinds of machinery the Americans can beat us in price. Wages in the United States are about 50 per cent. higher than in this country; materials are from 25 to 50 per cent. dearer; yet the finished machinery can be put on the market cheaper.—*London Iron and Steel Trade Journal*.

American agricultural machinery is the best and, quality considered, the cheapest in the world. Clumsy, misshapen machines made in foreign countries, compared to those our farmers buy and use, in the language of a consular report on the subject, "look like the work of a backwoods blacksmith thirty or forty years ago." No American farmer could be hired to use them. To quote again from the report, "he would be ashamed to be seen in their company." It is this superiority of Yankee farm implements which finds a market for them abroad, not because manufacturers grant exceptional discounts for export. There can be no robbery in the Tariff on agricultural machinery unless there are cheaper machines made in foreign countries, which our farmers would buy if it were abolished. But the facts cited show how ridiculous is the charge that the Tariff shuts them off from cheap machines. They would not take the heavy, inferior plow or reaper of Germany or England as a gift, and they already buy absolutely the cheapest implements in the world.

MANUFACTURES Of the World.—The United States Census Bureau has not yet reported the statistics of manufactures in the United States. The following summary, by Mulhall, shows approximately the value of all manufactures in the world in one year, 1888:

Countries.	Textiles.	Hardware.	Clothing.	Beer and Spirits	Leather.	Total Manufacturers.*
Austria.....	\$180,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$115,000,000	\$195,000,000	\$1,265,000,000
Australia.....	35,000,000	75,000,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000	205,000,000
Belgium.....	80,000,000	85,000,000	60,000,000	65,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000
Denmark.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	130,000,000
France.....	540,000,000	210,000,000	320,000,000	105,000,000	260,000,000	2,425,000,000
Germany.....	410,00,000	455,000,000	265,000,000	355,000,000	265,000,000	2,915,000,000
Great Britain.....	880,000,000	775,000,000	330,000,000	375,000,000	210,000,000	4,100,000,000
Italy.....	105,000,000	20,000,000	120,000,000	20,000,000	85,000,000	605,000,000
Netherlands.....	15,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	175,000,000
Norway.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	95,000,000
Portugal.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	100,000,000	15,000,000	80,000,000
Russia.....	280,000,000	70,000,000	255,000,000	100,000,000	255,000,000	1,815,000,000
Spain.....	80,000,000	20,000,000	80,000,000	5,000,000	60,000,000	425,000,000
Sweden.....	10,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	80,000,000	40,000,000	250,000,000
Switzerland.....	55,000,000	10,000,000	490,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	160,000,000
United States.....	560,000,000	970,000,000		305,000,000	520,000,000	7,215,000,000
Total.....	\$3,200,000,000	\$2,815,000,000	\$2,205,000,000	\$1,560,000,000	\$2,055,000,000	\$22,370,000,000

The total valuation of manufactures in Canada by latest official returns was \$425,000,000 for the year.

* Including sundry manufactures not enumerated in preceding columns.

MANUFACTURING Industries Raise Farmers' Prices.—I have gone to considerable pains to ascertain the average home prices of farm products in eight farming States and eight manufacturing States. The farming States selected are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The manufacturing States are Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The following table shows the prices of seven different products in December, 1889:

FARMING STATES.		MANUFACTURING STATES.		
	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Cent. More.	
Corn.....	24 cents	51 cents	112.6	
Wheat.....	66 cents	91 cents	38	
Rye.....	34 cents	60 cents	76	
Oats.....	18 cents	35 cents	94	
Barley.....	38.5 cents	60 cents	54	
Irish potatoes.....	25.5 cents	58 cents	121	
Hay.....	\$5.30 per bale	\$11.24 per bale.....	111	

The average selling price of these products is eighty-three per cent. more in manufacturing States than in agricultural States.—*Robert P. Porter.*

McKINLEY INDUSTRIES, Their Value.—The village of Roxton Falls, Quebec, voted a bonus of \$25,000 in aid of a hosiery factory, conditional on the employment of 100 hands the first year and 150 hands afterward. The town also undertakes to provide a site.

McKINLEY LAW, Changes Made by it.

Schedule.	Rate not changed.	Decrease.	Increase.	Total.
Chemicals.....	59	44	11	114
Metals.....	49	50	19	118
Wool and woolens.....	..	..	24	24
Silk and Silk Goods...	4	..	2	6
Books, Papers, &c....	6	1	2	9
Cotton Goods.....	17	6	27	50
Sundries.....	30	14	24	68
Flax, Hemp, Linen, &c	4	8	15	27
Marble and Stone.....	5	2	1	8
Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.....	8	4	15	27
Agricultural Products.	10	2	45	57
Sugar.....	2	6	..	8
Wood and Manufactures of.....	11	5	3	19
<hr/>				
Totals.....	305	143	188	635

Recapitulation :

Total items or groups of articles.....	635
Same as in old law.....	305
Decreased or made free.....	142
Rates increased.....	188

—*The Manufacturer, December 16, 1890*

McKINLEY Protection for Our Farmers.

Articles.	Late duty.	McKinley duty.	Imports, 1889.	Imports, 1891.
Horses.....	20 per cent.....	\$30 per head.....	\$2,052,346	\$1,073,879
Cattle.....	20 per cent.....	\$10 per head.....	208,979	12,857
Barley.....	10¢ per bush.....	30¢ per bush.....	6,258,297	1,681,542
Oats.....	10¢ per bush.....	15¢ per bush.....	8,538	7,316
Oatmeal.....	1¢ per lb.....	1¢ per lb.....	59,010	28,533
Eggs.....	Free	5¢ per doz.....	2,071,614	533,497
Hay.....	\$2 per ton.....	\$4 per ton.....	1,183,192	451,822
Hops.....	8¢ per lb.....	15¢ per lb.....	1,165,601	1,085,076
Flaxseed and linseed	20¢ per bush.....	30¢ per bush.....	4,136,736	865,409
	75¢ per lb.....	\$2 per lb.....		
Leaf tobacco..	\$1 per lb.....	\$2.75 per lb.....	18,773,710	8,298,619
	35¢ per lb.....	35¢ per lb.....		
	20¢ per lb.....	50¢ per lb.....		
Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots....	\$2.50 per lb.....	\$4.50 per lb.....	3,917,034	2,742,285
	and 25%.....	and 25%.....		
Totals.....			\$34,835,057	\$16,780,835
Larger market for American farmers.....				\$18,054,222

McKINLEY LAW, Foreign Comment.—Ohio, indeed, which at the election for Congress last year apparently revolted against the Protectionist policy and threw out Mr. McKinley, the author or sponsor of the new Tariff, has returned to its first love. . . . We regret Mr. McKinley's return, which, as President Harrison's congratulatory message shows, will give renewed confidence to the Protectionists.—*The London Times, November 5, 1891.*

There is a somewhat general idea in this country that the McKinley Tariff bill will be repealed before long, or, at all events, be so much modified that the sting will be taken out of those clauses most objectionable to British manufacturers; and it is for this reason that the hopes of the Democrats for the approaching Presidential election are so largely shared in this country.—*London Engineering, April 8, 1892.*

The statement made this week that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives had determined to recommend the passing of the bill recently introduced into that branch of the Legislature, with a view to getting rid of the duty of 2½ cents per pound on imports of tin plates, is one that will come as a great relief to a very important branch of the iron trade of Great Britain.—*Industries, London, April 1, 1892.*

If the report which has been received from New York with regard to the latest phase of the tin plate question in the United States can be relied upon, *it is almost the best piece of news which could reach the steel trade of this country.* . . . In another column we record the fact that one member of the Congress will shortly introduce a bill reducing the duty [on tin plate] to 1 cent per pound.—*London Iron, 1892.*

If five years ago we had let the Americans know that we expected real reciprocity, Cleveland would have been

in power now, and no McKinley Tariff bill threatening us at the present moment.—*Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph, August 16, 1890.*

..... We hear that millions of dollars have already been invested in plant, and that tin-plate making is about to boom in Yankeeland. . . . Time alone is wanting to build up the industry, but it is feared that the Welsh manufacturers are deceiving themselves if they imagine that a decade must elapse before any impression can be made on their business by rivals across the water. A year or two, however, will certainly intervene before the competition can be really dangerous. Long ere that time it is to be hoped that the American people will have torn up the McKinley law root and branch, or at least have pruned it judiciously, and signs are not wanting that this will come about. The Welsh manufacturers have some strong-siding champions in Chicago and elsewhere.—*London Financial Times, May 13, 1891.*

“The fact that the American government is proceeding constitutionally, and voting the money year by year, does not affect my argument, which remains unanswered and, I believe, unanswerable ; viz.: That the big announcements of the admiralty last year have given the Protectionist party in America a plausible pretext for appropriating prospective surpluses of the American revenue for years to come, and thus defeating that Tariff Reform which means millions of money to British artisans.”—*A. F. Channing, M.P., in London Times, March 19, 1891.*

A meeting of Belfast linen merchants has been held for the purpose of forming an association to render opposition to legislation so hostile to the trade as the new American Tariff bill dealing with the linen trade. After the customary acknowledgment had been made by the new officers, a motion was made and carried asking the President to appoint a committee to look after the obnoxious Tariff legislation.—*Northern Whig, Belfast, Ireland.*

LONDON, July 14, 1890.—At Sheffield to-day the Mayor of that city presided over a meeting attended by 12,000 persons, the meeting having been arranged for last week, its object being to protest against the McKinley Tariff bill as seriously affecting Sheffield’s manufacturing interests.—*Press Dispatch.*

MILLIONAIRES, How They Got Rich.—Free-Trader Thomas G. Shearman names seventy persons who, he says, own \$2,700,000,000. His statement has been used by Free-Traders all over the country as evidence of how Protection was massing wealth in the hands of a few persons. Careful investigation as to the manner in which the fortunes named by him were made shows that very few, and they of the lesser class, have been amassed in Protected industries. Here are the names he gives, the amounts he credits to each, and the source whence the money came:

\$150,000,000 : J. J. Astor, fur trade and real estate ; Trinity Church, real estate.

\$100,000,000 : C. Vanderbilt, railroads ; W. K. Vanderbilt, railroads ; Jay Gould, railroads ; Leland Stanford, railroads ; J. D. Rockefeller, standard oil.

\$70,000,000 : Estate of A. Packer, coal mining and railroads.

\$60,000,000 : John I. Blair, railroads and banking ; Estate of Charles Crocker, railroads.

\$50,000,000 : Wm. Astor, real estate ; W. W. Astor, real estate.

\$50,000,000 : Russell Sage, railroads and speculation ; E. A. Stevens, real estate ; Estate of Moses Taylor, railroads and trade ; Estate of Brown & Ives, trade, real estate and cotton manufacturing.

\$40,000,000 : P. D. Armour, provisions ; F. L. Ames, railroads, principally ; Wm. Rockefeller, standard oil ; H. M. Flagler, standard oil ; Powers & Weightman, chemicals ; Estate of P. Goelet, real estate.

\$35,000,000 : C. P. Huntington, railroads ; D. O. Mills, railroads ; Estate of T. A. Scott, railroads ; Estate of J. W. Garrett, railroads.

\$30,000,000 : G. B. Roberts, railroads ; Charles Pratt, railroads ; Ross Winans, railroads and engineering ; C. B. Cox, coal and mining ; Claus Spreckels, Hawaiian sugar ; A. Belmont, banking ; R. J. Livingston, real estate ; Fred. Weyerhauser (?) ; Mrs. Mark Hopkins, railroads ; Mrs. Hetty Green, speculation and banking ; Estate of S. V. Harkness, railroads ; Estate of R. W. Coleman, manufacturing (?) ; Estate of I. M. Singer, patents.

\$25,000,000 : A. J. Drexel, banking ; J. S. Morgan, banking ; J. P. Morgan, banking ; Marshall Fields, dry goods trade ; David Dows, flour and speculation ; J. G. Fair, railroads and silver ; E. T. Gerry, real estate ; Estate of Governor Fairbanks, patents ; Estate of A. T. Stewart, dry goods ; A. Schermerhorn, real estate.

\$22,500,000 : O. H. Payne, oil ; Estate of F. A. Drexel, banking ; Estate of I. V. Williamson, real estate and general trade ; Estate of W. F. Weld, trade, commerce and real estate.

\$20,000,000 : F. W. Vanderbilt, railroads ; Theo. Havemeyer, sugar refining ; H. O. Havemeyer, sugar refining ; W. G. Warden, standard oil ; W. P. Thompson (?) ; Mrs. Schenley, real estate ; J. B. Haggan, speculation ; H. A. Hutchins (?) ; Estate of W. Sloane, retail carpet trade ; E. S. Higgins, real estate, principally ; Estate of C. Tower, coal land speculation ; Estate of Wm.

Thaw, railroads ; Dr. Hostetter, patent medicine ; Wm. Sharon, railroads and speculation ; Peter Donohue (?).

Reliable information is not now at hand as to the manner in which five of these fortunes were amassed ; but careful examination reveals the fact that out of the other 65 not more than four were made in protected industries, the remaining 61 having been piled up in trade, speculation, railroads, oil and other industries, which are in no way affected by the Tariff.

NATIONAL DEBT Decreased Under Protection.

	1869	1879
National debt.....	\$2,432,771,873	\$1,996,414,905
Debt per capita.....	\$64.43	\$40.86
Interest per capita.....	3.32	1.71
	1889	1891
National debt.....	\$975,939,750	\$851,912,751
Debt per capita.....	\$15.92	\$13.32
Interest per capita .....	.58	.37

In 1880 the *London Times* remarked : "The finances of the United States may excite the envy not only of England, but of Europe."

As further warrant for the *Times*' appreciation of American financial policy may be given the following statement of the National indebtedness of various European countries in 1865 and 1890 (reduced to gold standard), as compared with like statement for the United States in 1865 and 1890—to wit :

States	1865	1890
Germany.....	\$610,470,000	\$1,956,217,017
Austria-Hungary.....	1,473,220,000	2,866,339,539
France.....	2,646,560,000	4,446,793,398
Great Britain.....	3,848,460,000	3,350,719,563
Russia.....	980,080,000	3,491,018,074
Italy.....	871,080,000	2,324,826,329
Spain.....	999,600,000	1,251,453,696
Netherlands.....	414,120,000	430,589,858
Belgium.....	119,000,000	380,504,099
Denmark.....	45,220,000	33,004,722
Sweden	21,420,000	64,220,807
Norway.....	9,044,000	18,973,752
Portugal.....	190,400,000	490,493,599
Greece.....	34,510,000	107,306,518
Turkey, Europe,.....	228,480,000	821,000,000
Turkey, Asia.....	952,000	10,912,925
Switzerland	714,000	
Totals.....	\$12,503,330,000	\$22,039,373,896
	1865	1890
United States.....	\$2,756,431,571	\$915,962,112

In 1880 the National debt of the United States was \$38.33 per capita ; the average for all foreign countries was \$35.62, \$2.71 less than ours. In 1890 our debt was only \$14.24 per capita ; that of the rest of the world was \$32.88, more than twice as large as ours.

NUMBER Our Imported Manufactures Keep Out of Employment.

Kind of goods.	Imports, 1891.	Total number persons.
Silks.....	\$33,159,404	25,322
Woolen goods.....	34,010,543	18,319
Cotton manufactures.....	26,751,990	24,030
Iron and tin plate.....	25,900,305	48,031
Earthen and china ware.....	8,752,184	10,461
Glass and manufactures.....	8,262,818	9,443
Gloves.....	5,871,312	6,122
Corsets.....	4,654,934	6,290
Paper.....	3,166,312	1,403
Musical instruments.....	1,104,877	5,133
Furs.....	7,287,117	*50,000
Total.....	\$158,921,546	204,554

Now, if the importation of \$158,921,546 worth of foreign goods kept out of employment 204,554 persons, we are justified in inferring that our total dutiable imports deprived of similar work in the United States nearly 550,000 people. It is evident from these figures that the cheap foreign goods kept 550,000 persons out of a job. But this is only the direct result. The employment of 550,000 people at good wages in this country would have caused an increased demand for all kinds of goods; more clothes, more shoes, more agricultural products would have been consumed, and consequently more labor would have been needed to produce these articles. It is safe to say that at least once again as many persons would have found employment at making the articles consumed by these 550,000 people; so that directly and indirectly 1,000,000 laborers were kept out of work last year by the "cheap foreign goods."—*N. A. Elsberg.*

PAPER, Albumenized.—Twenty years ago, when the duty on albumenized paper was 35 per cent., it was albumenized in this country, and none was imported. When the Tariff was reduced to 25 per cent., and later to 15 per cent., gradually the industry was destroyed, so that last year (1890) the production in this country was 1000 reams out of 20,000 consumed. The agents of the foreign manufacturers used every possible means to drive the American manufacturers out of the business, even selling at reduced rates to photographers who would sign an agreement to use only the imported albumenized paper. It took 12,000,000 eggs to albumenize the paper used in this country last year, and those eggs were all purchased in Germany, where the work was done at less than half the labor cost in this country. Under the McKinley bill the industry is again starting up in this country, and as a result albumen paper is being offered at \$4 a ream less than the old rates.—*Boston Journal, 1891.*

* Estimated to be employed in Europe.

PATENTS Under Revenue and Protective Tariffs.

Number of patents granted under Revenue Tariff, 1846-60.. 26,234
Number of patents granted under Protective Tariff, 1861-75, 127,345
Number of patents granted under Protective Tariff, 1875-89, 236,955

PAUPERISM in England.—Dr. Rhodes stated at the Social Science Congress held at Leeds in September, 1890: “ There are in England to-day a sufficient number of paupers to form a procession four deep of over a hundred miles long, their cost in poor law relief last year being no less than £8,440,821, or 6d. per head of the entire population.”

PAUPERISM in Foreign Countries in 1890.—Public paupers in England and Wales, 787,545; Ireland, 107,774; France, 290,000; Germany, 320,000; Russia, 350,000; Austria, 290,000; Italy, 270,000.

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES in the United States in 1890.

North Atlantic States.....	31,148
South Atlantic States.....	8,100
North Central States.....	25,615
South Central States.....	5,649
Western States.....	3,138

Total United States..... 73,045

PAUPERISM in America and Great Britain.—There is no fairer test of the relative prosperity of two periods than to compare the extent of their pauperism. To-day, by census bulletin dated January 13, 1892, New York (State) has 10,272 paupers in a population of 5,997,853, being 1 pauper to 583 persons. In 1859 the annual report of the Secretary of New York to the legislature of the paupers relieved in the several counties at the public expense (same classification essentially as the census) gave 261,155 paupers in a population of 3,500,000, being one pauper to every 13½ persons, or 45 paupers at the close of 14 years of Free-Trade to every one pauper after 30 years of Protection.

The thirteenth annual report of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made in 1859, compares the pauperism of England and Wales with that then existing in New York State as follows:

	Population.	Paupers.
England and Wales.....	19,045,000	885,000
Scotland.....	3,035,000	115,213
Ireland.....	6,500,000	56,910
New York State.....	3,500,000	261,155

“ In other words,” says the report, “ the pauperism of England and Wales is in the ratio of four and six-tenths per cent. of the whole population; in Scotland, three and nine-tenths per cent.; in Ireland, about nine-tenths of one per cent., while in the great State of New York, which is foremost in population, extent and resources, the ratio is seven and four-tenths per cent.; that is, in proportion to population, five paupers in New York to one in Ireland.”

While the increase of population in the preceding twenty years has been 61 per cent., the increase of pauperism, says the report, "has been 706 per cent." "In 1831" (after four years of Protection) "there was," says the report, "1 pauper to every 123 persons. In 1841 (after eight years of 'freer trade') there was," says the report, "1 to every 39 persons. In 1851 (after five years of freer trade) there was 1 to every 24 persons, and this year (1856) there is 1 to every 17 persons. Let the same ratio continue 15 years longer and there will be one pauper to every 5 persons; that is, every 5 persons in the State must support one pauper."

This being equal to the proportion of persons to a voter, there would have been as many paupers as voters had Free-Trade ruled fifteen years longer.

The same report showed that we could not charge all this pauperism to immigration, since, "of the 261,155 State paupers, 104,744, or 41 per cent. of the whole number, were natives of the United States."—*Denslow*.

PAWNSHOPS IN ENGLAND.—The aggregate number of visits to pawnshops in England average for each year from 8 to 10 for every living soul in the land.

PEARL BUTTONS.—Mr. Henry Graham was formerly an importer of pearl buttons in New York. After the enactment of the McKinley law he gave up importing and went to manufacturing, employing 85 persons in Newark, N. J. He has been in the latter business only a few months (April, 1892), but already has invented a process for decorating pearl buttons which enables him to cut the former retail price of \$125 a gross for a certain class of imported buttons down to \$30 a gross for an equally good domestic product.

Pearl button making was started in this country 50 years ago, but, unfortunately, did not thrive, and those who invested their money in the enterprise had to succumb to adverse circumstances, for they learned to their loss that they could not make or sell as good articles as those that were imported equally as low. Many attempts have been made from time to time to revive the industry, but they all proved fruitless up to 1890, when the present Tariff law was enacted.

Impressed with this view of the surroundings, numerous pearl works have been erected during the last nine or ten months in and around New York and Brooklyn, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, which are now in full operation, with no less than 5000 hands employed, earning good wages—from \$17 to \$22 a week—and skilled workmen and cutters of fine work from \$24 to \$30 a week.—*Dry Goods Economist (Tariff "reform")*, August 22, 1891.

In Newark, N. J., alone, there are 25 pearl button factories employing 3000 hands. Before the new Tariff passed, only five small factories paying wages averaging from \$8.50 to \$12 a week claimed an existence there.

PIECEMEAL PLAN was Formerly Cobden's Plan.

—When the Tariff "reformer" protests that the present policy of the Democratic majority does not mean Free-Trade, because it does not provide for the abolition of all protective duties, point out to him that the method of attack it has chosen is the direct road and the only practicable one to Free-Trade, and that Cobden himself, if he was on earth, would not recommend any other. It was precisely the plan by which Protection was overthrown in England and Cobden did actually advise Napoleon III to employ it as a means of attaining to Free-Trade in France. Here are the great Free-Trader's own words as recorded in his diary: "Louis Napoleon said he had a majority of his Chambers quite opposed to Free-Trade, and that they would not pass a decided measure; that by the constitution he could alter the Tariff by a decree. He then inquired what I would advise him to do in regard to the French Tariff. I said I should attack one article of great and universal necessity, as I had done in England, when I confined all my efforts to the abolition of the Corn Laws, knowing that when that *clef de voute* [keystone of the arch] was removed the whole system would fall. In France the primary want was cheap iron, . . . and I should begin by abolishing the duty on iron and coal, and then I should be in better condition for approaching the other industries."

—*Morley's Life of Cobden*, p. 475.

PIG IRON Production—United States, United Kingdom, Germany.—Mr. Jeans, the secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, reports the British make of pig iron for 1891 as 7,228,496 gross tons. The production in three principal iron-making countries for the past ten years was as below, the United States and the United Kingdom in tons of 2,240 pounds, that of Germany (including Luxembourg) in tons of 2,204 pounds :

	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.
1882.....	4,623,323	8,493,287	3,380,805
1883.....	4,595,510	8,490,224	3,469,719
1884.....	4,097,868	7,528,966	3,600,612
1885.....	4,044,526	7,297,295	3,687,433
1886.....	5,683,329	6,870,665	3,528,658
1887.....	6,417,148	7,441,927	4,082,953
1888.....	6,489,738	7,898,634	4,337,121
1889.....	7,603,642	8,245,336	4,387,504
1890.....	9,202,703	7,875,130	4,687,239
1891.....	8,279,733	7,228,496	4,452,019

The three chief iron-producing countries increased their output 21 per cent. In 1882 England was making over 51 per cent. of the aggregate, this country 28, and Germany 20 per cent. Last year this country made 41 per cent., the United Kingdom 36, and Germany 22 per cent.—*Report of Secretary for Iron Trade Association*.

PIG IRON Prices Under British Free-Trade.—“When the domestic producer of pig iron had been blotted out,

he and his wife and children reduced to want and beggary, a railroad-building period came and with it a demand for iron, which could not be supplied by American production; the price of pig iron, which had throughout 1843, '44, '45 and '46 averaged \$28.19 per ton, advanced throughout 1853, '54, '55 and '56 to an average of \$34.28 per ton, or an average of \$6.09 per ton more under four years of British Free-Trade than for the same period under Protection. Here is statesmanship of the Cleveland-Mills-Vance variety!" — *Henry Carey Baird.*

PIG IRON Under Revenue and Protective Tariffs.—In each of four consecutive months in 1891, the first year under the new Tariff, we produced more pig iron than in the whole of each of the corresponding revenue Tariff years from 1857 to 1860, taken in the order of time. Prices were higher in the Free-Trade period. The figures are:

Pig-Iron Production in the United States, in Gross Tons.

Approximate by months, 1891.	Average price.	Absolute by years.	Average price.
July.....752,287	\$17.50	1857....712,640	\$26 $\frac{3}{8}$
August....767,818	{ to	1858....629,548	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
September....768,946	18.00	1859....750,560	28 $\frac{3}{8}$
October....829,658		1860....821,223	29 $\frac{3}{4}$

PLATE GLASS Under Protection.

Works started.	Firms.	Capacity in pots.	New works and additional pots.
1870....De Pauw Plate Glass Company, New Albany.....		40	....
1875....Crystal City.....		68	....
1884....Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Creighton		40	....
1886....Tarentum, Pa		60	....
1886....Standard, Butler, Pa.....		40	....
1889....Howard Plate Glass Company, Duquesne.....		40	....
1890....Ford City, Pa.....		100	100
1890....Diamond Plate Glass Company, Kokomo, Ind.....		72	....
1891....Elwood, Ind.....		..	80
1891....Charleroi Plate Glass Company, Pa	80
1891....Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company, Irwin.....		..	60
Totals...		460	320

Fifteen years ago plate glass was selling at an average price of about \$2.50 per square foot (and the manufacturer lost money at that), but to-day the average price per foot is about sixty cents.

PRICE of Clothing Here and Abroad.—I believe that clothing similar to that which English operatives wear

can be purchased in the United States at about the same prices. There is a great deal of misleading sentiment about this fact, for the reason that the cost of clothing worn by American work people is known to be more than that paid by operatives here, but sufficient importance is not given to the superior quality and make up of the former. Give the same styles, make, and quality, and we can equal the English in cheapness, if not undersell them. Surprising as this will appear, a visit to a great ready-made clothing house in New York will abundantly verify the statement here made.—*Report of Consul Shaw, Manchester, England.*

PRICE of Coal in England and America.—Bituminous coal, "Tariff taxed" 75 cents a ton, is sold on an average 33 per cent. cheaper at the mines in this country than the Free-Trade coal of Great Britain sells at the mines in England.

PRICES LOWER, Duties Higher.—Bleached shirtings and sheetings upon which the McKinley bill increased the duty, but which are cheaper under the new than the old law. Compiled from price-lists of *Dry Goods Economist*:

Trade name of fabric.	Price six months before new Tariff.	Price six months after new Tariff.	Old duty.	McKinley duty.
Blackstone A. A.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Elsmere	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Favorite	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fruit of the Loom 5-4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	40 p.c.	45 p.c.
Golden Rod	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Great Republic	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Knight's Cambric	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Magic	5	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Magic 3-4	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Our Reliance	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Our Own	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pride of the West	13	12	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pocahontas	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sagamore C.	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utica Steam Nonpareil	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wauregan 100's	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wauregan Cambric	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRICES of Cotton and Cottons Compared.—“Cotton has fallen 30 per cent. within the past two years. Why

have not cotton goods fallen 30 per cent. also?" According to the tenth census, \$86,945,725 represented the cost of raw cotton used in 1880 in the cotton mills of the United States. Produced from it were goods to the value of \$192,090,110. Only 45 per cent. of this covered the raw cotton. To put it in another way, for every \$100 in goods produced the manufacturer paid \$45 for raw cotton. The balance (\$55) represents wages, supplies, wear and tear of machinery, interest on investment, insurance, taxes, and so on.

Now, merely because the amount paid for cotton falls 30 per cent. (\$13.50), or from \$45 to \$31.50, he cannot, therefore, reduce his selling price 30 per cent.—that is, from \$100 to \$70. The cost of producing the goods has been reduced only \$13.50, and should now be \$86.50 instead of \$100, a fall of 13.5 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. This ought to be perfectly clear to any one who has two lobes to his brain. As a matter of fact, most kinds of cottons have fallen a great deal more than the fall in raw cotton would warrant.

PRICES Under Revenue Tariff and Now.—The following figures were taken from an ancient book kept in Boonesboro during the year 1854. The items were taken hap-hazard and compare with prices given by our merchants. They show an average reduction that is startling, and when the prudent housewife compares the two sets of figures she will feel that she is willing to live under Republican *régime* and pay 5 cents for a tin cup that in 1854 cost four times as much. But here are the figures. Study them out carefully:

	1854.	1890.
Salt, per barrel.....	\$11.00	\$1.25
Indigo, per ounce.....	.12½	.05
Candles, per pound.....	.20	.20
Loaf sugar.....	.15	.06
Eggs.....	.08	.12½
Tea, per pound.....	1.00	.25
Salt, per half bushel.....	.75	.25
Salt, per pound.....	.03	.01
Molasses, per quart.....	.20	.12½
Tin cup.....	.20	.05
Hoe.....	.50	.45
Wash board.....	.40	.25
Broad axe.....	4 00	2.50
Wash tub.....	1 00	.75
Three tined fork.....	1.25	.50
Shot, per pound.....	.12½	.10
Nails, per pound.....	.10	.08½
Smoothing iron.....	.70	.35
Coffee pot.....	.40	.15
Frying pan.....	.55	.35
Powder, per pound.....	.50	.30
File.....	.75	.25
Rope, per pound.....	.25	.15
Toweling.....	.18½	.08
Paper pins.....	.10	.02½

French print.	.80	.10
Ticking.	.20	.12½
Calico.	.15	.05
Cottonade.	.40	.20
Jean.	.50	.25
Lining.	.24	.15
Gingham.	.20	.08
Muslin.	.15	.08
Shirt buttons, dozen.	.10	.01
Black silk cravat.	1.25	.50

On the 17th of October, 1854, a bill of goods was sold to Jesse C. Williams, which is set out as follows:

To 4 bushels salt.	\$6.90
12 pounds coffee.	2.00
1 pound tea.	1.00
2 pounds nails.	.20
2½ yards calico at 25 cents.	.62½
4½ yards calico at 15 cents.	.67½
4 yards flannel at 55 cents.	2.20
3 yards flannel at 40 cents.	1.20
1 yard muslin.	.15
1 yard gingham.	.20
10 pounds sugar.	1.00
1 scoop shovel.	1.00
1 spade.	1.65
2 pair drawing chains at 75 cents.	1.50
1 curry comb.	.15
8¾ yards linsey at 30 cents.	2.62½
½ pound cotton batting.	.10

Mr. Williams is now living on section 24, Marcy township, and if he should come to town to-day to purchase these same articles we guarantee that his \$27 14½, to which his bill amounts, would purchase two bills like the foregoing. These are the figures of the good old Democratic days—the days of low prices for grain and stock, and high prices for all the farmer bought—and we are of the opinion that the farmer will not be willing to return to them of his own accord. These are the days when the school teacher taught six days in the week, eight hours per day and 26 days for a month, at \$13 to \$15 per month. Farm hands received \$12 to \$14 per month. Hogs were sold dressed never to exceed 4 cents, and from that down to 1 cent per pound. When there was a good crop of corn it was valueless, and all other grain sold at very low figures.

—Boone (Iowa) Republican.

PRICES Have Gone Down, Wages Up.—The Senate committee, appointed soon after the passage of the McKinley measure, to investigate its effect on prices and wages reported, with the following results:

During the 28 months from June 1, 1889, to September 1, 1891 (the act took effect October 6, 1890), average retail prices of 214 articles of common consumption among the people declined 0.64 per cent.; wholesale prices of the same

articles declined 0.33 per cent.; prices of agricultural products advanced 18.67 per cent., and wages advanced on the average 0.75 per cent. The figures for retail prices in detail are as follows:

	Number of articles.	Average price August, 1889.	Average price Sept. 1, 1892.
Food.....	60	100.00	100.53
Clothe and clothing.....	61	100.00	99.65
Fuel and lighting.....	6	100.00	98.69
Metals and implements.....	34	100.00	97.49
Lumber and building materials.....	14	100.00	98.28
Drugs and chemicals.....	7	100.00	95.96
House-furnishing goods.....	27	100.00	99.82
Miscellaneous.....	5	100.00	100.52
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Totals, and general averages.....	214	100.00	99.36

Relative Retail Prices for 28 Months by Groups of Articles

Date.	Food.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	Grand average.
1889—June...	100.81	100.00	99.98	99.96	99.97	99.98	100.00	99.97	100.22
July...	100.37	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.97	100.62	100.00	100.00	100.10
August...	99.61	99.98	100.04	99.98	100.07	100.01	100.00	100.04	99.89
Sept....	99.47	99.96	100.22	99.99	100.23	99.93	99.96	100.05	99.85
October...	100.18	100.02	100.57	99.87	100.29	99.91	99.98	100.04	100.07
Nov....	100.66	100.02	100.93	99.92	100.41	99.92	99.98	100.12	100.23
Dec....	101.54	100.03	101.23	99.90	100.46	99.85	99.97	100.04	100.48
1890—Jan...	102.62	99.84	101.35	99.80	100.54	99.48	99.86	100.09	100.69
Feb...	103.76	99.80	101.07	99.89	100.56	99.30	99.82	100.12	101.01
March...	103.81	99.78	101.06	99.77	100.58	99.31	99.77	100.14	100.98
April...	108.11	99.74	100.6	99.82	100.63	99.23	99.67	100.10	100.70
May...	103.10	99.67	99.98	99.54	100.41	99.08	99.70	100.15	100.66
June...	102.26	99.59	99.73	99.39	100.16	98.87	99.5	100.12	100.34
July...	101.71	99.57	99.61	99.37	100.30	98.68	99.47	100.11	100.15
August...	101.01	99.53	99.46	99.34	99.80	98.11	99.52	100.15	99.88
Sept...	101.28	99.55	99.56	99.11	99.87	97.95	99.50	100.32	99.94
Oct...	101.53	99.46	99.74	99.22	100.05	97.83	99.61	100.46	100.10
Nov...	102.36	99.78	100.21	99.07	100.22	97.56	99.58	100.49	100.35
Dec...	104.06	99.85	100.55	98.96	100.26	97.60	99.59	100.48	100.84
1891—Jan...	105.41	99.78	100.88	98.80	100.08	97.25	99.58	100.28	101.15
Feb...	105.96	99.80	100.69	98.58	99.92	96.96	99.63	100.38	101.27
March...	106.05	99.90	100.34	98.37	99.86	96.82	99.70	100.32	101.28
April...	107.00	99.82	99.84	98.14	99.75	96.68	99.71	100.37	101.46
May...	105.50	99.72	99.19	97.77	99.56	96.47	99.68	100.38	100.99
June...	103.88	99.68	98.92	97.54	99.17	96.39	99.74	100.40	100.38
July...	102.49	99.66	98.64	97.42	98.79	96.35	99.88	100.45	99.95
August...	100.73	99.61	98.57	97.14	98.35	96.18	99.83	100.54	99.36
Sept...	100.53	99.65	98.69	97.46	98.28	96.96	99.82	100.53	99.36

Prices of Agricultural Products.

	Average price during June, July and August, 1889.	Price Sept. 1891.
Barley	100.00	128.89
Corn	100.00	147.27
Oats	100.00	122.09
Wheat	100.00	117.32
Potatoes	100.00	88.44
Beeves	100.00	99.88
Meat, lamb	100.00	99.40
Meat, sheep	100.00	108.61
Meat, swine	100.00	108.68
Butter	100.00	124.17
Eggs	100.00	131.36
Cotton	100.00	75.80
Flaxseed	100.00	81.63

Relative Wages in General Occupations for 28 Months

	Average wages during June, July and August, 1889.	Wages Sept. 1891.
Bakers	100.00	100.00
Blacksmiths.	100.00	100.68
Bricklayers	100.00	101.02
Cabinet-makers	100.00	100.26
Carpenters.	100.00	100.91
Common laborers.	100.00	100.22
Farm laborers	100.00	99.81
Machinists.	100.00	100.75
Masons.	100.00	100.99
Molders, iron.	100.00	100.79
Painters.	100.00	100.16
Plumbers.	100.00	102.97
Stone cutters	100.00	101.51
Tailors.	100.00	100.83
Tinsmiths	100.00	100.43
General average of wages, 15 occupations.	100.00	100.75

Relative Wages in Special Industries for 28 Months.

	Average wages during June, July and August, 1889.	Wages Sept. 1891.
Bar iron.	100.00	99.68
Boots and shoes	100.00	99.99
Cotton goods	100.00	100.44
Cotton and woolen goods.	100.00	100.00
Crucible steel.	100.00	100.00
Flint glass.	100.00	100.00
Green glass	100.00	99.74
Lumber	100.00	95.00
Machinery.	100.00	100.16
Pig iron	100.00	108.90
Steel ingots	100.00	97.65
Steel blooms.	100.00	100.00
Window Glass.	100.00	101.17
Woolen goods.	100.00	107.01

Comparison of English and American Wages.

Occupations.	Per-	American rate	English rate.	English compared with American.
Bakers.....	Week.	\$12.25	\$7.25 9	59.26
Blacksmiths.....	Day.	2.10	1.60 4	76.38
Cabinet makers.....	do.	2.41.7	1.08.8	42.95
Carpenters.....	do.	2.75	1.62 5	59.09
Laborers, common.....	do.	1.71	.88 3	51.64
Machinists.....	do.	2.71.4	1.50.8	55.56
Molders, iron.....	do.	2.65	1.65.2	62.34
Painters.....	do.	2.82.5	1.48.8	52.67
Plumbers.....	do.	3.48.7	1.70	48.75
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Average.....	56.52

These are the results obtained and unanimously accepted by Senators Aldrich, Allison, Hiscock and Jones for the Republicans, Senators Harris and Carlisle for the Democrats. The details of the investigation were conducted by Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labor at Washington, D C.; Gen. Francis A. Walker, Prof. Henry C. Adams, Edward Atkinson, Prof. Edmund J. James and William Grosvenor. Of these assistants the first is independent on the Tariff question, the next three are pronounced Free-Traders, and the last two are Protectionists. Dr. Roland P. Falkner, Professor of Statistics in the University of Pennsylvania, was the statistician of the committee who analyzed the data collected from all sources, and obtained the results presented in the report. All are men of unquestionable probity and of a world-wide reputation as economists and statisticians.

PRICES and Cost of Living.

BUDGET OF A ST. LOUIS FAMILY.

CONDITION—Family of five—parents, son aged ten years, two daughters aged 9 and 4 years. Occupy their own house.

Earnings.			Meat.....	\$72.00
Husband.....		\$840.00	Bacon and ham.	6.80
Total.....		840.00	Lard.....	12.00
Cost of Living.			Flour.....	26.00
Fuel	\$14.00		Bread.....	32.40
Light.....	7.00		Butter.	16.50
Taxes.....	26.40		Milk.....	18.25
Property insur- ance....	7.00		Cheese.....	14.00
Life insurance, husband.	18.00		Coffee.....	18.30
			Tea. ....	.60
			Potatoes....	7.00
			Vegetables.	19.75
			Saur kraut.	2.60
			Vinegar....	2.40

Earnings.		Baking	
Clothing for husband	56.00	powder	1.35
Clothing for wife	28.00	Sugar	18.00
Clothing for children	48.00	Ice	15.00
Furniture and utensils	14.00	Beer	26.00
Soap and starch	8.40	Miscell	6.50
Charity	2.00		
Labor organizations	18.00	Cost of food	\$315.45
Books and newspapers	16.80		
Sickness	6.50	Total income	840.00
Amusements	18.00	Total expense	611.15
Sundries	7.60	Surplus	\$228.85
Exp. other than food	\$295.70		

Paid \$200 incumbrance on house.

—Report of Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics 1890.

SHEFFIELD (ENGLAND) FAMILY BUDGET.

CONDITION—Family of five—wife and three children. Man not the best paid, nor by any means the worse, earning \$6.07 a week.

Earnings.	
Husband	\$315.64
Total	\$315.64
<i>Cost of Living.</i>	
Rent, including taxes and water supply	\$50.44
Fuel and light	18.72
Clothing and boots and shoes	44.20
School pence	6.24
Trade society	12.48
Friendly society	6 24
Tobacco	6.24
Expenses other than food	\$144.56
Groceries—sugar, tea, coffee, &c.	\$31.20
Butcher's meat	50.44
Potatoes and other vegetables	18.72
Bread	50.44
Beer	18.72
Cost of food	169.52
Total income	\$315.64
Total expense	\$315.08
Surplus	\$1.56

—From Report of Consul Webster of Sheff

PRISON-MADE WARES in the *McKinley Law*.—That all goods, wares, articles and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor, shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.—*Section 49 of the McKinley Tariff Act.*

PROCESSES, AMERICAN, Superior.—A Scotchman who had just visited the Homestead Works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. said: “If I were to go back to Scotland and tell them there what I have seen to-day they would tell me very quickly that I was ‘gaffing’ them. You roll just four plates while we roll one in the old country.”

PRODUCTS of America must feed England.—The United States furnish England with 30 per cent. of all her imported wheat, 62 per cent. of her corn, 66 per cent. of her bacon, 88 per cent. of her hams, 96 per cent. of her lard, 71 per cent. of her beeves and 93 per cent. of her imported fresh beef. Bread and meat would cost high in England if John Bull should refuse to import American farm products.—*The Manufacturers’ Gazette, October 25.*

PROFITS, American and English.—No one except the Tariff “reformer” can find any evidence of exorbitant profits in our protected industries. Mr. William Colquhoun read a paper in 1891 before the South Wales Institute of Engineers, which was based upon observations made during the visit of the British Iron and Steel Institute to this country. He gave the following table of profits derived from English and American blast-furnace plant, consisting of two blast furnaces and auxiliaries :

AMERICAN.

Two furnaces making 3,600 tons per week for 350 weeks (7 years, say 1,260,000 tons at 3 shillings per ton profit)	£189,000
Deduct :	
Relining twice at a cost each time of £4,000	£16,000
Loss of make during relining (8 months) at 3 shillings	17,280
Ten per cent. interest and depreciation on outlay of £150,000	105,000
	138,280
Profits	£50,720
Or 4.83 per cent. per annum.	

ENGLISH.

Two furnaces making 1,600 tons per week for 7 years, 560,000 tons, at 3 shillings per ton profit.	£84,000
Deduct :	
Seven per cent. interest and depreciation on outlay of £100,000	49,000
Profits	£35,000
Or 5 per cent. per annum.	

Readers will remember that Mr. Gladstone also denied that profits were larger in protected than in unprotected industries, since, as he asserted, in our "protected trades profits are hard pressed by wages."

PROFITS, Immense, in Manufacturing Under Free-Trade.—The London *Iron and Steel Trades Journal* said of the Consett Iron Company (Limited) recently: "The shareholders' capital is a few sovereigns short of £700,000 (\$3,500,000), and on this sum dividends are to be paid, which, with the interim distribution of profits, make 33½ per cent. for the year 1890. The actual net earnings in the 12 months amounted to £866,409 14s (about \$1,830,000) or more than 50 per cent. on the shareholders' capital."

PROFITS of Our "Robber Barons."—The Boston *Transcript* stated in March, 1891, that the quarterly returns of the Fall River mills showed that 25 corporations, representing \$14,410,000 capital and operating 46 mills, paid an average of 1.64 per cent. Ten concerns, with capital of \$4,508,000 and 11 mills, paid no dividends.

PROFITS in England.—At the third "ordinary general meeting" of Brown Bayley's steel works, held in the beginning of 1891, at Westminster Palace Hotel, London, the chairman announced a dividend of 25 per cent., the same as the year before, and thought the prospect was good for a continuance through the present year of dividends at the same rate.

PROSPERITY for Wheat Growers Coming.

January, 1894, a population of 72,000,000	will require in staple crops an area of. 226,800,000 acres.
Area now employed in	growing such crops.. 211,000,000 acres.
Additions to be made to	such area in four
years.....	18,000,000 acres.
	223,000,000 acres.

Average deficit January, 1894..... 3,800,000 acres.

This deficit should be sufficient to neutralize any possible underestimate of the area now in cultivation.

Does not the evidence adduced show that before this decade is half spent all the products of the farm will be required at good prices, that lands will appreciate greatly in value, and that the American farmer will enter upon an era of prosperity, the unlimited continuance of which is assured by the exhaustion of the arable areas?—*C. Wood Davis.*

PROTECTION Defined.—I should define Protection as the policy which, by the collective action of the nation, seeks to divert a part of its capital into a channel in which it would not flow otherwise, and which experience shows to be for the general benefit.—*Prof. R. E. Thompson.*

PROTECTION *Always a Farmer's Policy.*—The men who made the first great Protective Tariff law, signed by George Washington on the Fourth of July, 1789, were the farmers of the United States.

Then, again, take the Tariff of 1824. It passed the House—ayes, 107; nays, 102—only two members being absent. In Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont there were 15 votes in favor of the bill and 23 against it; 1 vote in Massachusetts for it and 11 against it; 1 in Maine for and 6 against it; 1 in New Hampshire for and 5 against; New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois voted almost solidly for its passage. There were 26 votes in New York for the bill and only 8 against it; 14 in Ohio for and none against it; 11 in Kentucky for the bill and none against it. Missouri, Indiana and Illinois voted for the bill. The opposition came from New England, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. The majority for that early act of Protection was almost exclusively from the agricultural States, and the opposition came, as I have already said, from the extreme East and South.—*McKinley*.

PROPHETS of Calamity in Olden Times.—The Tariff of 1890 was by no means the first in our history to prove the utter unreliability of Free-Trade predictions of evils to come upon the country under its operation. Here is a quotation from our old friend the *New York Evening Post* relative to the Protective Tariff of 1824. Placed beside it is the simple statement of the facts revealed by eight years' actual experience under that Tariff, and stated by Henry Clay in a speech in the Senate:

Pass the Tariff as reported by the committee and you paralyse the nation. Pass it, and where will you any longer find occupants for your costly piles of stores and dwelling houses? Pass it, and who will be exempt from its grinding operation?

The poorer classes, especially, must feel its effect in paying an additional price for every article of clothing they and their families wear, and every morsel they eat or drink, save cold water; and to that they will ere long be reduced.—*New York Evening Post*, July, 1824.

On a general survey we behold cultivation extended; the arts flourishing; the face of the country improved; our people fully and profitably employed; the public countenance exhibiting tranquillity, contentment and happiness; its public debt of two wars nearly redeemed; and, to crown all, the public treasury overflowing. If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people has enjoyed since the establishment of their present Constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the Tariff of 1824.—*Henry Clay, speech in the Senate, 1832.*

PUBLIC DEBTS PAID Under Protection.—The total of all debts—national, State, county, municipal and school—has been reduced from 3275 millions in 1870 to 2019 millions in 1890, the ratio per head of population being in 1870, \$84.94 ; in 1880, \$60.73, and in 1890, \$32.25.

The following table shows the amount of the various forms of debt, per head of population, at each of the three decennial periods :

	1870.	1880.	1890.
United States.....	\$62.41	\$38.33	\$14.24
States, Territories and District of Columbia.....	9.15	5.93	3.66
Counties.....	4.86	2.47	2.27
Municipalities.....	7.03	13.64	11.48
School districts.....	1.48	.35	.60

PURPOSE of England in Adopting Free-Trade.—Years ago Lord Goderich publicly declared in the English Parliament : “Other nations know that what we English mean by Free-Trade is nothing more or less than by means of the great advantages we enjoy, to get the monopoly of all the markets of other nations for our manufactures ; and to prevent them (the foreign nations) one and all from ever becoming manufacturing nations.”

QUININE.—That the removal of the duty from quinine had nothing to do with the fall in its price is shown by the fact that quinine did not become cheaper immediately after the duty was abolished, but only when, owing to purely natural causes, its price had fallen throughout the whole world. In 1879, the year when it was placed on the free list (the duty having previously been 20 per cent. ad valorem), quinine sold in the London market at \$8.96 per ounce. To-day the price is 40 to 65 cents per ounce. How could the removal of the American duty of 20 per cent. lower the *London price* 87 per cent.? The supposition is evidently absurd. The fact is that simultaneously with a great fall in the world’s price of quinine, the American price has naturally also fallen, the reasons for this cheapening being easily explained.

Quinine, technically called sulphate of quinine, is made from the bark of the cinchona tree, originally found only in the Peruvian Andes. The stripping off of the bark kills the tree, and it therefore became necessary, as time passed, to penetrate deeper and deeper into the dense mountainous forests of the country to procure the bark. Difficulties increased with each succeeding year, the bark became more and more scarce and the price of quinine kept steadily rising. At last, in the year 1861, experiments began to be made in India, Java and Ceylon with a view to raising cinchona trees from the seed. These experiments proved so successful that by the year 1870 bark commenced to be exported from Ceylon. The supply has gone on increasing ever since, until in 1887 (the latest figures at hand) the combined exports of India, Ceylon and Java amounted to 8118 tons. Here we have the whole explanation in a nutshell. The supply of cinchona bark has been increasing, the price has gone down, and with it also has fallen the

price of quinine. It takes the refined lying of the Free-Trade "reformer" to ascribe all this to the removal of a 20 per cent. duty.

RAGS Imported into Great Britain.

	Tons.	Value.
1889.....	81,385	£649,438
1890.....	34,659	716,375
1891.....	51,639	.....

RAPACIOUS ENGLAND'S Method of Crushing Rivals.—The method employed by foreign manufacturers to strangle competing industries, is confessed to by David Syme, an English Free-Trader, who said:

"The manner in which English capital is used to maintain her manufacturing supremacy is well understood abroad. In any quarter of the globe where a competition shows itself as likely to interfere with her monopoly, immediately the capital of her manufacturers is massed in that particular quarter, and goods are exported in large quantities and sold at such prices that outside competition is effectually counted out. English manufacturers have been known to export goods to a distant market and sell them under cost for years, with the view of getting the market into their own hands again."

Niles, in his history, says: "It is notorious that great sums of money were expended [after the Tariff of 1816] by the British to destroy our flocks of sheep, that they might thereby ruin our manufactoryes. They bought up and immediately slaughtered great numbers of sheep; they bought our best machinery and sent it off to England, and hired our best mechanics and most skillful workmen, simply to get them out of this country, and so hinder and destroy our existing and prospective manufactures."

RAW MATERIALS Will Not Give Us the Markets of the World.

Exports of	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Cotton goods.....	\$4,734,424	\$10,934,708	\$3,787,282	\$10,467,651	\$9,999,377
Boots and shoes.....	198,598	782,525	419,612	441,069	662,974
Sole leather.....	674,809	106,312	5,744,360	6,420,134	4,249,110
Upper leather.....					
Total.....	\$4,928,022	\$12,391,610	\$4,813,206	\$16,658,080	\$21,331,495

Total increase for the years given over ten years previous..... \$7,463,608 \$8,078,424 \$12,339,874 \$4,678,115

Incr'se per capita..... 24 cents 24 cents. 7 cents.

Woolen goods..... \$124,159 \$77,5,962 \$437,479

Now, will the Free-Traders tell us why, if we exported of cotton goods, boots and shoes, sole leather, upper leather, and all made with free raw material from the beginning to the end, the increase has gone down from 24 cents per capita to 7 cents a head, what reason have you to think with our labor cost twice that of England, why, I say, do you think we can take the markets of the world on woolen goods?—*Congressman Walker of Massachusetts.*

RAW MATERIALS and Markets of the World.—Four articles—cotton, hides, paper stock and silk—materials for as many industries—are all on the free list. How have free raw materials operated in their case?

Raw materials.	Importation of manufactured goods, 1890.	Exportation of manufactured goods, 1890.
Duty free.		
Cotton.....	\$32,912,359	\$11,118,431
Hides.....	12,563,183	12,275,470
Paper stock.....	2,898,448	1,239,420
Silk.....	41,085,990	65,011

Thus we see that, instead of capturing the markets of the world with free materials, the capturing has been on the other side. We have imported more than we exported of the finished products of these free raw materials.

RECIPROCITY Will Triumph.—The business results of the reciprocity measures of Mr. Blaine are already discernible in the trade of the United States. Even English companies, operating in Brazil, are now purchasing their supplies largely in the United States to secure the benefit of the reduction of 25 per cent. in duties.—*South American Journal, London.*

RECIPROCITY, How Our Sales to the Countries with which Treaties have been Negotiated have Increased.

Country.	—Year ending June 30—		Increase.
	1885.	1891.	
British Honduras.....	\$359,780	\$457,549	\$97,819
Guatemala.....	523,640	1,971,001	1,447,361
Salvador.....	470,541	1,184,995	664,454
Nicaragua.....	471,671	1,592,018	1,120,342
Brazil.....	7,258,085	14,049,273	6,791,238
Santo Domingo.....	962,428	986,826	24,398
Cuba.....	8,719,195	11,929,605	3,210,410
Puerto Rico.....	1,533,177	2,112,834	579,157
British West Indies..	6,963,219	9,546,058	2,582,839
British Guiana.....	1,680,608	1,761,850	130,742
 Totals.....	 28,892,244	 45,541,004	 16,648,760

—*The Manufacturer.*

RECIPROCITY Scores Again.—The British Consul at Maranham, Brazil, has recently completed the compilation of a comparative table of the percentages of the imports from the different countries to the total import trade of that port. The following table is taken from the report :

Countries.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Percentage.	Percentage.
Great Britain.....	71.00	59.11
United States.....	8.50	14.49

The consul attributes Great Britain's loss of trade and the gain of the United States to the operation of the reciprocity treaty between this country and Brazil.

RECIPROCITY Section of the New Tariff Law.— The following is the text of the Reciprocity Section of the new McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 :

Section 8. That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with the countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of July, 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension, duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the products of or exported from such designated country, as follows, namely :

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic tests as follows, namely :

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, seven-tenths of one cent per pound ; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, two hundredths of one cent per pound additional.

All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely : All sugar above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch standard of color, one and three-eighths cents per pound.

All sugars above number sixteen and not above number twenty, Dutch standard of color, one and five-eighths cents per pound.

All sugars above number twenty, Dutch standard of color, two cents per pound.

Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, four cents per gallon.

Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

On coffee, three cents per pound.

On tea, ten cents per pound.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep skins with the wool on, one and one-half cents per pound.

REVENUE TARIFF Is Free-Trade—The term “Free-Trade,” although much discussed, is seldom rightly defined. It does not mean the abolition of custom houses, nor does it mean the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, as a few American disciples of the school have supposed. It means such an adjustment of taxes on imports as will cause no diversion of capital from any channel into which it would otherwise flow into any other channel opened or favored by the legislation which enacts the customs.

A country may collect its entire revenue by duties on imports and yet be an entirely Free-Trade country so long as it does not lay its duties in such a way as to lead any one to undertake any employment or make an investment he would avoid in the absence of such duties. Thus the custom duties levied by England, with very few exceptions, are not inconsistent with her professions of being a country which believes in Free-Trade.—*Prof. Wm. G. Sumner.*

REVENUE TARIFF, Who Pays It?—According to the British statistician Mulhall, the £19,276,000 collected under Great Britain's Free-Trade Tariff in 1888 was paid by the British people in the following proportion: The rich paid £1,201,000, the middle class £5,608,000, the working class £11,267,090. Do our working people want that kind of a Tariff?

REVENUE TARIFF, Pictures from its “Golden Days.”

SOME PREDICTIONS MADE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE WALKER FREE-TRADE TARIFF.

The country will be flooded with foreign goods, many manufactories will be stopped, and others will work at half price; the home market now being built up will be injured, ruinously low prices of agricultural products will follow, and the day laborer will be required to work for reduced wages. The consequence of such excessive importations will cause a balance of trade against us exceeding the amount of specie within the country, which must be sent abroad, followed perhaps by a derangement of our monetary system.—*The New York Courier and Enquirer, July 30, 1846.*

Wherever the news will go, it will sound a death knell in the ear of industry and enterprise. No sadder tidings for many a year have reached all branches of labor, and the outcry, therefore, is general.—*The New York Express, July 30, 1846.*

A reduction of the prices of labor is one of the inevitable effects of the repeal of the American Tariff act of 1842 and the substitution of McKay's British Tariff bill. The latter deliberately takes away the sure Protection to American labor which the act of 1842 had so happily and wisely thrown around it.—*The Baltimore American, July 30, 1846.*

The Tariff bill of Walker and McKay has passed both houses of Congress, and has doubtless ere this received the signature of the President. It takes effect December 1, and, as the law of the land, it is henceforth to be obeyed by all. We believe the change just made entirely wrong—flagrantly, grievously wrong—yet we shall studiously avoid “panic making.”

When the crisis has been met with manful resolution, we apprehend that there will be quite disaster enough, suffering enough, because of this great national mistake. We fear that thousands upon thousands who would have been steadily employed and comfortably situated during the ensuing winter, if this bill had not passed, will now be destitute of employment and dependent upon charity for bread.—*New York Tribune, July 29, 1846.*

THEIR FULFILLMENT.

[From the *New York Tribune*, December 18, 1854.]

We publish, to-day, a collation of facts obtained expressly for the *Tribune* from the various classes of mechanics and tradesmen of this city regarding the immediately dreary and prospectively desperate condition of industry and commerce.

IRON WORKS.

In a recent tour through the foundries and machine shops we learned that, upon the average, not more than one half of the men are now employed, and the anticipations for the future hold out still gloomier prospects.

PRINTING.

Many of the leading offices have discharged two-thirds of their employees, and have reduced the remainder to two-thirds of a day's work.

STEREOTYPERs.

This business, as a consequence, exhibits much the same state of depression as pervades that of printing. Not more than one-third of the stereotypers are employed.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

In this branch scarcely anything is doing. We are informed that one house alone in this city, for the past month, showed a decline of business to the extent of some 40,000 pounds of type.

BOOK BINDING.

Of the 1000 men engaged in this branch of industry, between 200 and 300 are out of work.

BUILDING.

The builders have scarcely anything under way. A large contracting mason says that not more than 1000 of the 5000 to 7000 masons usually employed in New York are now at work. House carpenters are among the principal sufferers. In the nine shipyards of Greenpoint and Wil-

liamsburgh, employing on the average, in good seasons, an aggregate of 1000 persons, only 287 are at work. The depression in this branch of industry necessarily affects large numbers of operatives in other professions, as ropemakers, blockmakers, curriers, riggers and a host of others.

Of the 1200 plasterers usually employed not more than one-sixth, or 200, are now at work, while of the 1500 plumbers it is estimated that not more than one half are employed.

We have received reports of a like tenor from the jewelers, piano makers, billiard-table makers, cabinet makers, manufacturers of hardware, picture frames, looking glasses, clocks, artificial flower makers and boot and shoe makers.

The Erie Railroad has reduced the wages of laborers employed in loading freight and repairing the tracks from \$1 to 80 cents per day.

[*From the New York Tribune, January 15, 1855.*]

Who is hungry? Go and see. You that are full-fed and know not what it is to be hungry—perhaps never saw a hungry man—go and see. Go and see thousands, men and women, boys and girls, old and young, black and white of all nations, crowding and jostling each other, almost fighting for a first chance, acting more like hungry wolves than human beings in a land of plenty. It is only by the continuous efforts of two policemen that the crowd can be kept in order or made to wait till the food is ready for distribution. Such a scene may be seen every day between 11 and 2 o'clock around the corner of Orange and Chatham streets, where charity gives a dinner to the poor, and soup and bread to others to carry to their miserable families.

On Saturday we spent an hour there at the hour of high tide. We have never seen anything like it before. Upward of a thousand people were fed with a plate of soup, a piece of bread and a piece of meat, on the premises, and in all more than 1600. On the same day 1130 portions of soup were dealt out from Stewart's "soup kitchen," in the rear of the great store, corner of Reade street and Broadway. At the rooms on Duane street for the relief of the poor, on the same day, they gave food to 2256. In the Sixth Ward alone over 6000 persons were fed by charity on Saturday, January 18. And this is only one day in one ward. Meanwhile, scenes of a like nature are being enacted all over the city. A procession of several thousand persons kept marching about the streets yesterday, with flags and banners which bore such inscriptions as "Hunger is a Sharp Thorn," "The Last Recourse," "Live and Let Live," "We Want Work," &c.

Such are the scenes that are being enacted daily before our eyes, while the cry of hard times reaches us from every part of the country. The making of roads is stopped, factories are closed and houses and ships are no longer being built. Factory hands, road makers, carpenters, bricklayers and laborers are idle, paralysis is rapidly embracing every pursuit in the country. The cause of all

this stoppage of circulation is to be found in the steady outflow of gold to pay foreign laborers for the cloth, the shoes, the iron and the other things that could be produced by American labor, but which cannot be so produced under our present revenue system. The convulsion would have come upon us sooner but for the extraordinary demand in Europe for breadstuffs, growing out of huge famines and big wars, and but for the dazzling and magnificent discovery of gold mines in California, by which hard money, sufficient to buy an empire, has been called into existence and exported to Europe. If we could stop the import of the foreign articles, the gold would cease to flow out to pay for them, and money would then again become more abundant, labor would then again be in demand, shoes, clothing and other commodities would then again be in demand, and men would then cease to starve in the streets of our towns and cities. If it be not stopped, the gold must continue to go abroad, and employment must become from day to day more scarce, until where there are now many thousands we shall see tens of thousands of men everywhere crying: "Give me work! Only give me work! Make your own terms—my wife and children have nothing to eat."

RUINED AGRICULTURE in England.—I speak my unfeigned convictions when I say I believe there is no interest in the country which will receive so much benefit from the repeal of the Corn Laws as the farm tenant interest in this country.—*Richard Cobden, 1844.* False prophecy. The depreciation in land values has in the last 14 years alone been, says the president of the Surveyors' Institution: In 13 county divisions in England, over 50 per cent.; in 14, over 40 per cent.; in 33, over 30 per cent.; in 59, over 20 per cent.; in 41, over 10 per cent.; while tenants will not in many districts take farms rent free, and the agricultural returns show that in 20 years two million acres of land, three-fourths of which had carried wheat, have been thrown out of arable cultivation, and 80,000 agricultural laborers, mostly heads of large families, thereby deprived of rural employ, have swollen the labor competition in the towns.

SALT and Protection.—In 1861 there was no tariff on salt. Little was made in this country, and we imported the most that we used from Liverpool, England. In order to encourage our people to manufacture it a duty of 64 cents a barrel was placed upon foreign made salt. At this time the customary price for a barrel of salt at retail was \$2.50. In 1868 it sold at \$1.25 and in 1872 \$1.10 per barrel, and then the tariff was reduced to 32 cents per barrel, and it remains at that now. You can now buy salt at wholesale for 50 cents a barrel—barrel and all. The barrel costs 20 cents; the duty is 32 cents. The barrel and the duty make 52 cents. Now, if you can purchase a barrel of 280 pounds for 50 cents, this would be 2 cents lower than the duty and the cost of the barrel, consequently the man who makes

the salt gives it away and pays 2 cents extra for the privilege of doing it. We produced during 1890 over 5,000,000 barrels of salt in the United States.

SAVINGS in New York State.—According to the report of the bank commissioners, savings bank deposits in New York State increased, during the past ten years, from \$887,886,891 to \$588,425,420. The *per capita* deposits increased from \$76 in 1880 to almost \$100 in 1890, a gain of about \$23 for every man, woman and child in the State.

SAVINGS BANKS Deposits in the United States, 1890-91 :

States and Territories.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	140,521	\$47,781,166	\$340.02
New Hampshire.....	166,264	69,581,024	418.19
Vermont.....	72,702	21,620,303	297.38
Massachusetts.....	1,083,817	353,592,987	326.24
Rhode Island.....	131,652	63,719,491	483.99
Connecticut.....	305,863	116,406,675	380.58
New York.....	1,477,819	574,669,972	388.86
New Jersey.....	125,073	32,462,603	259.55
Pennsylvania.....	286,312	62,150,893	263.00
Delaware.....	16,752	8,602,469	215.05
Maryland.....	135,004	38,916,597	288.26
District of Columbia.....	10,231	703,266	68.73
West Virginia.....	9,804	375,440	37.94
North Carolina.....	a5,884	264,348	45.31
South Carolina.....	17,494	3,286,155	187.84
Georgia.....	2,533	477,487	188.50
Florida.....	1,078	181,630	168.49
Alabama.....	1,770	65,816	37.18
Louisiana.....	4,366	1,420,798	325.42
Texas.....	4,309	384,183	89.16
Tennessee.....	11,169	1,445,834	129.44
Ohio.....	78,885	81,258,086	396.24
Indiana.....	14,884	3,552,099	238.65
Illinois.....	a61,103	16,362,302	267.78
Michigan.....	150,326	29,887,761	198.82
Wisconsin.....	726	94,687	130.42
Iowa.....	a57,146	20,821,495	364.35
Minnesota.....	a30,391	7,688,677	352.99
Nebraska.....	26,896	3,508,751	130.45
California.....	a136,497	114,164,523	836.39
Montana.....	*3,288	*344,599	*106.59
New Mexico.....	a1,062	165,426	155.76
Utah.....	a7,994	1,682,040	210.41
Washington.....	6,850	834,815	121.87
Total.....	4,538,217	\$1,628,079,749	\$358.04

a Partially estimated. * For 1889-90.

SAVINGS in the United States.

	Total savings bank deposits.	No. of Depositors.
1887.....	\$1,235,247,371	8,418,013
1888.....	1,364,196,550	8,898,291
1890.....	1,524,844,506	4,258,893
1891.....	1,628,079,749	4,538,217
Average due each depositor in 1891.....		\$358.04

SHIPPING, Its Decline.—The following table shows the values of the imports and exports of the United States carried respectively in American and foreign vessels during each fiscal year from 1856 to 1891:

Year ending June 30.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Per cent. in American vessels.
1856.....	\$482,268,274	\$159,336,576	75.2
1857.....	510,331,027	213,519,796	70.5
1858.....	447,191,304	160,066,267	73.7
1859.....	465,741,381	229,816,211	66.9
1860.....	507,247,757	255,040,798	66.5
1861.....	381,516,788	203,478,278	65.2
1862.....	217,695,418	218,015,296	50.0
1863.....	241,872,471	343,056,031	41.4
1864.....	184,061,486	485,793,548	27.5
1865.....	167,402,872	437,010,124	27.7
1866.....	325,711,861	685,226,691	32.2
1867.....	297,834,904	581,330,403	33.9
1868.....	297,981,573	550,546,074	35.1
1869.....	289,956,772	586,492,012	33.1
1870.....	352,969,401	638,927,488	35.6
1871.....	353,664,172	755,822,576	31.2
1872.....	345,331,101	839,346,362	28.5
1873.....	346,306,592	966,722,651	25.8
1874.....	350,451,994	939,206,106	26.7
1875.....	314,257,792	884,788,517	25.8
1876.....	311,076,171	813,354,987	27.2
1877.....	316,660,281	859,920,536	26.5
1878.....	313,050,906	876,991,129	25.9
1879.....	272,015,692	911,269,232	22.6
1880.....	258,346,577	1,224,265,434	17.18
1881.....	250,586,470	1,269,002,983	16.22
1882.....	227,229,745	1,212,978,769	15.40
1883.....	240,420,500	1,258,506,924	15.54
1884.....	233,699,035	1,127,798,199	16.80
1885.....	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	14.76
1886.....	197,349,503	1,073,911,113	15.01
1887.....	194,356,746	1,165,194,508	13.80
1888.....	190,857,473	1,174,697,321	13.44
1889.....	203,805,108	1,217,063,541	13.70
1890.....	202,451,086	1,371,116,744	12.29
1891.....	206,439,925	1,450,101,087	11.94

SHIPPING Question in a Nutshell.—The disadvantages against which American vessels in the foreign trade have to contend are fourfold.

First.—Liberal postal and naval subsidies, and building and sailing bounties paid by chief shipping nations.

Second.—Lower wages to mechanics in foreign shipyards, machine shops and dry docks, and lower wages to officers and seamen, and lower cost of maintenance on shipboard.

Third.—Hostile discrimination of British Lloyds in respect to inspection and classification, and of English underwriters in regard to the insurance of cargoes in American built ships, compelling vessels under our flag to wait longest for charters and to receive always the lowest rates of freight.

Fourth.—Competition of the severest kind with all the shipping of the world, in consequence of the free shipping policy of our own Government since 1828,* and no attention given by Congress nor any action taken to secure equal footing and fair play to our shipping under the unequal and destructive competition which it has invited, and which has subordinated our shipping service to the will and caprice of our rivals and enemies, driven our people and our flag from the high seas and crippled our right arm of national defence.—*Wm. W. Bates.*

SHEEP.—Their number, average price and value on farms in the United States :

				Pounds of wool grown.
Date of Report.	Number.	Ave'age price.	Value.	Dept. of Agriculture.
From the annual reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture.				1867 to 1885 estimated by James Lynch, N. Y.; 1886 to 1891, by J. P. Truitt, Phila.
				1867 to 1885 estimated by James Lynch, N. Y.; 1886 to 1891, by J. P. Truitt, Phila.
				Pounds.
1810	10,000,000	.....	.....	13,000,000
1820 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	14,100,000
1830 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	17,820,000
1840	19,311,000	.....	.....	35,802,114
1850	21,723,000	.....	.....	52,516,969
1860	22,471,275	.....	.....	60,264,918
1867	39,385,386	3.37	\$132,774,660	160,000,000
1868	38,991,912	2.52	98,407,809	168,000,000
1869	37,724,279	2.17	82,139,979	180,000,000
1870	40,853,000	2.38	93,364,433	162,000,000
1871	31,851,000	2.32	74,035,837	160,000,000
1872	31,079,300	2.80	88,771,197	150,000,000
1873	33,002,400	2.95	97,022,350	158,000,000
1874	33,938,200	2.61	88,600,569	170,000,000
1875	33,783,600	2.79	94,320,652	181,000,000
1876	35,535,300	2.60	93,666,318	192,000,000
1877	35,804,200	2.27	80,892,683	200,000,000
1878	35,740,500	2.25	80,603,062	208,250,000
1879	38,123,800	2.07	79,023,984	211,000,000
1880	40,765,900	2.21	90,230,537	232,500,000
1881	43,576,899	2.39	104,070,759	240,000,000
1882	45,016,224	2.37	106,585,954	272,000,000
1883	49,237,291	2.53	124,365,835	290,000,000
1884	50,626,636	2.37	119,902,706	300,000,000
1885	50,360,243	2.14	107,960,650	308,000,000
1886	48,322,331	1.91	92,443,867	302,000,000
1887	44,759,314	2.01	89,872,839	285,000,000
1888	43,544,755	2.05	89,279,926	289,000,000
1889	42,509,079	2.13	90,640,369	265,0 0,000
1890	44,336,072	2.27	100,659,781	276,000,000
1891	43,431,136	2.51	108,397,447	285,000,000
1892	44,938,365	2.58	116,121,270	307,101,507

* Though this policy was adopted in 1828, its operation was confined to the smaller maritime powers until 1850. The extension of the provision of this act to Great Britain at the commencement of that year is the cause of our loss of maritime position.

SHEEP.—Number in Australia in 1871, 49,773,584; 1881, 78,068,426; 1889, 98,135,952; 1891, 114,628,301.

SEAL PLUSHES.—The manufacture of seal pluses has made such rapid advances of late that it has now assumed very large proportions. It was anticipated that the present Tariff would have the effect of considerably enhancing the price of this fabric, but no increase whatever has so far taken place. Better goods can now be had for the same price than were obtainable before the present Tariff came into force. The consumer can now obtain a very serviceable fabric at a reasonable price, say \$1.75 a yard, which heretofore cost importers \$2, if not more, to land. The fact is now demonstrated beyond question that seal pluses can be made in this country as good and as cheap as anywhere else.—*Dry Goods Chronicle, January 22, 1892.*

SHODDY Manufacture in the United States:

	1880.	1890.
Number of mills.....	78	93
Total capital.....	\$1,165,100	\$4,091,207
Hands employed.....	1,282	2,266
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$400,826	\$840,259
Miscellaneous expenses.....		\$234,327
Number cards.....		470
Cost of materials.....	\$3,866,650	\$5,875,382
Shoddy and Mungo:		
Pounds.....		35,502,054
Value.....		\$5,735,934
Value of all other products.....		\$1,975,781
Total value of all products.....	\$4,989,615	\$7,711,715

SHODDY Imports.—Quantity and value of imports of shoddy, mungo, rags, flocks and waste from 1880 to 1891:

Year.	Quantity. Pounds.	Value.	Duty per lb. Cents.
1880.....	1,388,233	\$297,196	12
1881.....	470,873	188,853	12
1882.....	1,097,641	358,886	12
1883.....	974,963	438,750	10
1884.....	1,316,083	564,694	10
1885.....	700,281	287,254	10
1886.....	3,059,214	1,036,896	10
1887.....	4,884,636	1,843,823	10
1888.....	4,488,825	1,719,154	10
1889.....	3,662,209	8,447,201	10
1890.....	4,980,327	2,052,078	10
1891 (calendar year). .	215,714	58,627	80 on shoddy.

SHODDY in England.—Shoddy is utilized abroad to an extent undreamed of and unapproached by our own manufacturers. The quantity of shoddy consumed by the British manufacturers is vastly in excess of the quantity

¹ by our own, while both use nearly the same amount

of wool. They have attained a skill in concealing its presence, in utilizing wastes we still throw away, and in combining them with fresh material, that no mills in this country can equal. There were in Great Britain in 1889 (see official returns under the "Factories and Workshops act") 125 shoddy mills, employing 4508 persons, as compared with the 2266 persons employed in our 93 shoddy mills in 1890. No official return is made of the product of these mills, but from other data accessible it is estimated to exceed by four times the total consumption of shoddy in all the woolen mills of the United States.—*Memorial to Congress of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.*

David A. Wells, in the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," says of the manufacture of shoddy as carried on at Dewsbury between Huddersfield and Leeds: "The dung of hogs is largely employed in this purifying process, as well as human urine, which is extensively used in the blanket manufacture of Yorkshire. . . . It [shoddy] is mixed in with new wool in such proportion as its quality will permit without deteriorating the sale of the material. . . . The mungo is used in nearly all the Yorkshire superfine cloths, and in some very extensively. . . . So great is the competition in the English markets, that as soon as a rise takes place in the price of new wool, the small manufacturers, instead of raising their prices, commonly regulate their expenditures by using a larger proportion of the old material, and they are thus enabled to compete, in price at least, with the larger manufacturers, who can lay in a larger stock of new wool when the price is low."

SILK Industries of the United States.—The year 1882 showed the largest total of imports of silks into this country. The annexed table is interesting, as showing the steady progress made by domestic looms since 1882:

	Domestic silks.	Foreign silks.
1882.	\$35,102,020	\$57,951,051
1883.	87,214,290	48,257,854
1884.	84,444,770	46,786,392
1885.	86,898,662	85,231,115
1886.	54,941,026	41,782,395
1887.	56,420,185	46,098,315
1888.	57,288,422	47,906,137
1889.	58,668,780	50,645,574

SILK Industries of England.—Just previous to the reduction of the Tariff in 1861, and which has since been entirely abolished, the product of the silk mills was valued at \$60,000,000, while the imports of silk goods amounted to scarcely \$11,000,000. These figures were nearly reversed in 1889, when the production was valued at \$7,500,000, and the imports over \$55,000,000.

SODA ASH.—Prior to 1884 no soda ash was made in this country, though we used 175,000 tons a year. In 1883 Congress placed on it a duty of \$5 a ton. The price prior

to that time was \$48 per ton. American consumers have been paying but \$28 a ton for it of late and have kept \$3,500,000 a year at home. In making that soda ash at home we consumed annually 70,000 tons of coal, 100,000 tons of limestone, 10,000 tons of coke and 100,000 tons of salt, and pay \$300,000 a year in wages and \$152,000 a year in freights.

STEEL RAILS. *Why a Duty of \$13.44 on Them.*—In January and February, 1890, English steel rails cost £7. 5s., or about \$35 per ton, delivered on board vessels; in May the quotation was £4. 17s. 6d., or about \$23.75, a fall of more than \$11 per ton in three months. In August, 1888, English steel rails were quoted at £3. 12s. 6d., or \$17.63 per ton, and from May to August, 1886, they were regularly quoted at £3. 7s. 6d., or \$16.42. The quotations in 1886, and again in 1888 were doubled in the early part of 1890. *We do not need Protection against British steel rails at \$35 per ton, but against steel rails at \$16.42 per ton.*—*Swank.*

STEEL RAILS.—Duty, production and prices since the beginning of their manufacture in the United States in 1867:

Years.	Product in gross tons.	Price in cur- rency.	
1867.....	2,277	\$166.00	
1868.....	6,451	158.50	Duty 45
1869.....	8,619	132.25	per cent.
1870.....	30,357	106.75	
1871.....	34,153	102.50	Duty \$28
1872.....	53,991	112.00	per ton.
1873.....	115,192	120.50	
1874.....	129,414	94.25	Duty \$25
1875.....	259,600	68.75	per ton.
1876.....	368,269	59.25	
1877.....	385,865	45.50	
1878.....	491,427	42.25	
1879.....	610,682	48.33	Duty \$28
1880.....	852,196	67.50	per ton.
1881.....	1,187,770	61.18	
1882.....	1,194,900	48.87	
1883.....	1,148,700	87.75	
1884.....	996,963	80.75	
1885.....	959,471	28.50	
1886.....	1,574,703	84.50	
1887.....	2,101,904	87.08	Duty \$17
1888.....	1,386,277	29.83	per ton.
1889.....	1,510,057	29.25	
1890.....	1,867,837	81.75	
1891.....		29.92	

STEEL RAILS Cheaper in New York than in London.

	Price of steel rails in New York.	Price of steel rails in London.
1890		
January 8.....	\$35	\$35.89
" 15.....	35	35.29
" 29.....	35	35.29
February 12.....	35	35.29
" 19.....	34.50 @ 35	35.29

STRIKES in the United States and in England.—According to figures furnished by the Commissioner of Labor of the United States, the number of strikes in the whole country has been as follows :

Years.	Number of strikes.	Employees and involved.
1880.	610	.....
1881.	471	129,521
1882.	454	154,674
1883	478	149,768
1884.	448	147,054
1885.	645	242,705
1886.	1,411	499,489
1887.	872	845,078
1888.	679	211,016
1889.	648	177,298
1890.	798	201,682

Available statistics show that in Great Britain, the paradise of Tariff "reformers," 3164 strikes occurred in 1889. The British Board of Trade officially report 1028 strikes in 1890, with 392,981 persons involved in 738 of these.

It will be seen by a comparison of the relative number and importance of strikes in the United States and in Great Britain for the year 1890 that the number was much greater in the latter country, and that the number of persons involved was more than three times as great in proportion to the number of persons engaged in useful occupations in the respective countries.

In the recent strike in the Durham (English) district, 100,000 coal miners went out and remained idle from March 12 to June 1, when they accepted a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

SUGAR, BEET, Under a Bounty.—Progress of beet sugar production in Germany :

Year.	Raw sugar of all kinds produced.	Molasses produced.	Quantity of raw sugar produced from every 100 kilograms of beets.	Quantity of beets raised per hectare—
				About 2½ acres.
	Tons.	Tons.	Kilograms— About 2 1/6 pounds.	100 kilos— About 220 pounds.
1871-72...	186,442	63,892	8.28	204
1879-80...	409,415	131,371	8.52	252
1889-90...	1,213,689	240,797	12.36	329

Exports increased from 130,102 tons in 1879-80 to 718,985 tons in 1889-90.

SUGAR.—Under free sugar our consumption has grown from 54.56 pounds *per capita* in 1890 to 67.46 pounds in 1891. March 31, 1892, marked the close of the first twelve months of free sugar. Results: Increase in free imports from \$309,260,699 for the similar preceding period to \$461,473,523 for the period ending March 31 last; decrease in dutiable imports in same periods from \$526,399,-665 to \$375,585.062.

TAILORING in London.—So gentlemen go over to London with a limited supply and prepared to refurnish at a London tailor's. Prices are low. Fine material is worked up in business suits for about \$18, and a dress suit can be had for \$25 or \$30. But the suits! These same gentlemen would annihilate an American tailor who would offer them similar ones for \$10. They never are finely finished. The coats have a "baggy" back, or if they chance to fit well at first, in a week's time they are out of shape, with linings sagging, and the whole suit a disgrace to the wearer.—*Chicago Herald*.

TARIFFS of the United States.

When passed.	Went into effect.
July 4, 1789.	August 2, 1789
August 10, 1790.	January 1, 1791
May 2, 1792.	July 1, 1792
June 7, 1794.	July 1, 1794
May 13, 1800.	July 1, 1800
May 26, 1804.	July 1, 1804
July 1, 1812.	July 1, 1812
April 27, 1816.	July 1, 1816
May 22, 1824.	July 1, 1824
May, 1828 {	September 2, 1828 July 1, 1829
July 14, 1832.	March 4, 1833
March 2, 1833.	January 1, 1834
August 30, 1842.	August 30, 1842
July 30, 1846	December 1, 1846
March 3, 1857	July 1, 1857
March 2, 1861	April 2, 1861
July 14, 1862	August 2, 1862
June 30, 1864.	July 1, 1864
March 2, 1867.	March 2, 1867
June 6, 1872.	August 1, 1872
March 3, 1875.	March 3, 1875
March 3, 1883.	July 1, 1883
October 1, 1890.	October 6, 1890

TARIFF of Great Britain.—Formerly almost every article imported into the United Kingdom, whether manufactured or raw material, was in the Tariff. In 1842 the Customs Tariff numbered no fewer than 1,200 articles. It contains but 19. The following are the duties on nations:

		£ s d
Beer, mum and spruce, the original specific gravity not exceeding 1215° per barrel of 36 gallons.....		1 6 0
“ exceeding 1215° per barrel of 36 gallons.....		1 10 6
“ and ale, worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1055° per barrel of 26 gallons.....		0 6 6
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.		
Cards, playing.....per doz. packs		0 3 9
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried.....cwt.		0 18 3
“ roasted or ground.....lb.		0 0 2
“ and coffee mixed.....“		0 0 2
Chloral hydrate.....“		0 1 8
Chloroform.....“		0 3 0
Cocoa.....“		0 0 1
“ husks and shells.....cwt.		0 2 0
“ or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured.....lb.		0 0 2
Coffee (raw).....cwt.		0 14 0
“ (kiln-dried, roasted or ground).....lb.		0 0 2
Collodion.....gall.		1 5 0
Ether, acetic.....lb.		0 1 10
“ butyric.....gall.		0 15 8
“ sulphuric.....“		1 6 2
Ethyl, Iodide of.....“		0 18 7
Fruit (dried): Currants.....cwt.		0 2 0
“ Figs, Prunes, Raisins.....“		0 7 0
Naphtha or methylic alcohol (puri.) proof.....gall.		0 10 10
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used.....lb.		0 0 8
Spirits, or strong waters.....proof gall.		0 10 10
“ perfumed spirits and cologne water.....liquid gall.		0 17 8
“ Liqueurs, Cordials and other preparations containing spirit in bottle, if not to be tested for ascertaining the strength.....liquid gall.		0 14 8
Tea.....lb.		0 0 4
Tobacco, unmanuf., containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture.....lb.		0 8 2
“ containing less than 10 per cent.....“		0 8 6
“ Cigars.....“		0 5 0
“ Cavendish or Negrohead.....“		0 4 6
“ Snuff not more than 13 lbs. (in 100 lbs.) moisture.....lb.		0 4 6
“ cont. more than 13 lbs.....“		0 8 9
“ other manufactured.....“		0 4 0
“ Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco.....lb.		0 4 0
Varnish (cont. spirit), same as spirits.		
Wine, not exceeding 30° proof spirit.....gall.		0 1 0
“ exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° ..“		0 9 0

Wine, for each additional degree of strength beyond 42°	gall.	£	s	d
Sparkling Wine imported in bottle.	"	0	0	3
" when the market value is proved not to exceed 15 shillings per gall.	"	0	2	6
	gall.	0	1	0

These duties are in addition to the duty in respect of alcoholic strength.

There are drawbacks for roasted coffee shipped as stores and for tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United Kingdom.

The receipts from customs in the United Kingdom, year ending March 31, 1890, was £20,424,000, or about \$100,000,000. The total revenue of the Government from all sources was £89,304,316, so that the receipts from customs were about 22 per cent. The other sources of revenue were: From excise, £24,160,000; from stamps, £13,060,000; from income and property tax, £12,770,000; from post office, £9,450,000; from telegraph service, £2,320,000. The remainder from land tax, house duty, crown lands and miscellaneous.

Itemized, the receipts from customs were: From tobacco, £9,061,984; from tea, £4,490,505; from rum, £2,217,171; from brandy, £1,381,269; from other spirits, £1,182,784; from wine, £1,302,160; from currants, £315,679; from coffee, £172,832; from raisins, £162,004; from other articles, £237,889.

TARIFF, What the McKinley Act Affected Most.—The articles most affected by the last Tariff act were sugar and molasses and textiles. The aggregate value of the free and dutiable imports for consumption of those articles [1891] was as follows: Sugar, molasses and confectionery: \$87,602,908 in 1890, and \$102,826,902 in 1891, an increase of \$15,223,994; textile grasses and fibrous vegetable substances, \$20,482,714 and \$24,432,270 in 1891, an increase of \$3,949,556.—*Brock.*

“TAXES” of the “Reform” Mills Bill Higher than McKinley’s “Taxes.”

Cotton cloth not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling:	“Taxes” levied by McKinley. Per cent. ad val.	“Taxes” in “reformer’s” Mills bill. Per cent. ad val.
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and valued at not over 6½ cents per square yard	81	40
Valued at over 6½ cents per square yard.....	35	40
Bleached, valued at not over 9 cents per square yard	28	40
Valued at over 9 cents per square yard.....	35	40

Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and valued at not over 12 cents per square yard.....	38	40
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and valued at over 12 cents per square yard.....	35	40
Cotton cloth, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling:		
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and valued at not over 6½ cents, square yard.....	34	40
Valued at over 6½ cents per square yard.....	35	40
Bleached, valued at not over 9 cents per square yard.. ..	33	40
Valued at over 9 cents per square yard.....	35	40
Dyed, colored, stained, painted and printed, and valued at not over 12 cents per square yard.....	33	40
Valued at over 12 cents per square yard.....	35	40
Manila cables and cordage, un-tarred.....	18	25
Hemp cables and cordage, un-tarred	19	25
Other cables and cordage, un-tarred.....	11	25
Binding twine of istic, Tampico fiber, sisal grass or sunn.....	6	15
Binding twine of manila.....	6	25
Gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes :		
Valued at 20 cents or less per pound.....	81	87
Valued above 20 cents per pound	7	9
Sole leather.....	10	15
Boots and shoes of leather.....	25	30
Plush for making hats.....	10	15
Oil or essence of bay rum.....	25	46
Oil of bay leaves.....	25	56
Iodoform.....	44	59
Chloroform.....	24	48

—Figures compiled by J. A. Lindquist of "Reform" Club

THREE of a Kind in the Order of Time.

Nullification and Free Trade.—Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, &c., hath exceeded its just powers under the Constitution,

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be the laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, &c., are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law.—*Ordinance of Nullification passed by South Carolina, through delegates assembled in General Convention, November 27, 1832.*

Secession and Free-Trade.—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and excises for revenue only necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounty shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.—*Article 1 of Confederate Constitution, Adopted March 11, 1861.*

Democratic Tariff Plank.—We denounce Republican Protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect Tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.—*Democratic Platform of 1892.*

TIN PLATES, Why Not Made in the United States Before.—A number of Ohio capitalists met in Cleveland on Oct. 14, 1891, for the purpose of organizing a company for the manufacture of tin plates. J. L. Morris, who has been connected with former attempts to start this industry in the United States, gave a description of the first trial at the business. *The Leader and Herald* reported him as follows: “At the time I commenced the manufacture,” said Mr. Morris, “there was no Tariff upon tin plate. I made the first experiments in Pittsburgh. I bought a couple of tons of iron, and, although it was ‘scaled,’ we made it up into very fair tin plate. The goods sold readily and I set about organizing a stock company. The town of Wellsville offered us the best terms, and we located there. I sold a trial order of three hundred boxes to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the manager assured me that if the goods were satisfactory they would give us all

their orders. They found the tin plate equal to the English, and we sold them other consignments at \$11 a box. A short time afterward a large firm of importers asked the company why they had stopped buying tin plate of them, and the manager said: 'The American Tin Plate Company of Wellsville supplies all we want.' Word was immediately sent across to England, and within two weeks foreign tin plate was selling at \$7 per box, and it continued to drop until it reached the price of \$4.75. We could not stand the ruinous competition, and with the panic of 1873 and the labor troubles the American Tin Plate Company was soon a thing of the past. After the domestic tin plate was driven out of the market, the foreign article immediately began to increase in price."

TIN-PLATE Imports Have Fallen. — The exports from Great Britain to the United States for the last four years have been as follows, amounts stated in gross tons :

	Tons.		Tons.
1889.....	381,673	1891.....	442,806
1890.....	296,218	1892.....	203,941

TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY, Number of Persons It Will Employ. — W. C. Cronemeyer is authority for the following estimate of the number of persons that will find employment in this country making the tin and terne plates hitherto imported :

Material required to produce the 350,000 tons tin plate, of terne plate, taggers tin and taggers iron annually imported.	Persons re- quired to produce such ma- terial in one year.
2,000,000 tons of coke and coal.....	2,000 men.
1,000,000 tons of iron ore.....	1,200 "
450,000 tons of pig iron.....	4,500 "
15,000 tons of Dakota block tin.....	5,000 "
3000 tons of lead.....	300 "
6500 tons of tallow or palm oil.....	750 "
20,000 tons of sulphuric acid.....	750 "
30,000,000 feet of box lumber.....	600 "
To turn pig iron into fine sheet iron, 50 men to every 1000 tons.....	17,500 "
To turn fine sheet iron into tin plate, terne plates, &c., to every 1000 tons five women	1,750 women
To every thousand tons seven men.....	2,450 men.
To keep machinery in repair and produce packing, lubricating oils and mill supplies	2,000 "
Railroad carriage to transport these mate- rials from place to place.....	1,000 "
Total	39,800

These men so employed will in turn again give employment to about 300 Preachers,
 2000 Teachers,
 300 Lawyers,
 1000 Farmers,
 300 Physicians,
 300 Butchers,
 300 Grocers,
 300 Shoemakers,
 300 Tailors and Dressmakers,
 300 Carpenters,
 300 Masons,
 2000 State, County and Municipal employees,

Total..... 8000

These 48,000 people will provide a livelihood for about 240,000 people and these 240,000 people thus employed, being 4-10 per cent. of the present population of the United States, will increase the general consumption of all commodities by about 4-10 per cent., \$1,200,000,000 at least.

TIN PLATE.—*Actual Production.*—During the quarter ending September 30, 1891, there were produced in this country, by five manufacturers, who had then but recently begun practical operations, or who began during the quarter :

	Pounds.
Tin plates.....	152,489
Terne plates.....	<u>674,433</u>
Total.....	826,922

During the quarter ending December 31, 1891, eleven manufacturing firms produced :

	Pounds.
Tin plates.....	215,911
Terne plates.....	<u>1,193,910</u>
Total.....	1,409,821

During the quarter ending March 31, 1892, nineteen manufacturers produced :

	Pounds.
Tin plates.....	1,099,656
Terne plates.....	<u>1,904,431</u>
Total.....	8,004,087

The total product for the nine months ending March 31, 1892, was :

	Pounds.
Tin plates.....	1,468,056
Terne plates.....	<u>8,772,774</u>
Total.....	5,240,830

—*Official Report of Treasury Agent Ira Ayer,*

TIN-PLATE Production in the United States.—The sworn statements of manufacturers show a production during the quarter ending June 30, 1892, of over 8,000,000 pounds of tin and terne plates, as against 8,004,087 pounds during the previous quarter. The production of the year by quarters is as follows :

Quarter ending September 30, 1891.....	826,922
Quarter ending December 31, 1891.....	1,409,821
Quarter ending March 31, 1892.....	8,004,087
Quarter ending June 30, 1892.....	8,000,000

Total production for year 13,240,830

Of the more than 8,000,000 pounds produced during the last quarter of the fiscal year, over 5,000,000 pounds were made from American black plates, the remainder being made from foreign plates. In addition to the foregoing, I have to report that the production of American sheet iron or steel into articles and wares tinned or terne coated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as shown by the sworn statements of manufacturers, was in excess of 2,000,000 pounds, but these returns are as yet incomplete.

—*Special Report of Treasury Agent Ira Ayer.*

TIN-PLATE DUTIES, Whom Do They "Oppress?"

—The Tin Plate Consumers' Association, opposed to the McKinley Tariff, addressed questions in 1892 to prominent manufacturers of tinware and others who buy tin plate at wholesale, as to the effect of the McKinley duty, and received replies as follows :

Louisville, Ky.—“It has decreased our profits.”

Indianapolis, Ind.—“To reduce our profits.”

Washington.—“The effect has been to reduce our profits.”

Baltimore.—“A decrease in profits.”

Baltimore.—“A great addition to the cost of manufacture, which is mostly a dead loss to us, as prices are no better.”

Philadelphia.—“To decrease profits.”

Rochester.—“Increased cost of raw material, with no advance for manufactured goods.”

New York City.—“To increase the cost without giving or enabling us to get an increase in the selling price.”

These and not the purchasers of tinware paid whatever increase occurred in tin-plate prices.

TIN CANS Cheaper Under the New Tariff.—I will read from a letter that I have received from Norton Bros., tin-plate makers, of Chicago : “We have shipped during the past ten days more than 100 carloads of No. 2 and No. 3 cans, such as are used in canning factories. The No. 2 are for corn, the No. 3 for tomatoes. The prices have in no cases exceeded \$2.15 per hundred for No. 2 and \$2.90 for No. 3. In September, 1890, we sold the same cans exactly—or rather, exactly the same size, kind and quality—at \$3.15 to \$3.25 for No. 2 and \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 3, and these

were the regular market prices both here and in the East a year ago."—*Major McKinley at Delphos, Ohio, 1891.*

TIN-PLATE MAKING, What Wales thinks of the American Industry.—Mr. J. H. Rogers, managing partner of the extensive South Wales Tin Plate Works, Llanelli, and the Cwmbwrla Tin Plate Works, Swansea, and chairman of the Welsh Tin Plate Makers' Association, is reported by the *South Wales Daily News* of March 24, 1892, as follows: "I will not enter into details at the present moment, but simply point out how the pig iron, steel rail, machinery and other trades have left this country so far as supplying the requirements of those countries which now consume most of our tin plates, and there is no reason why tin plate should not follow the same natural law. No one having a knowledge of machinery and of the tinning of black plates and the ingenuity of our American cousins can seriously doubt that shortly the work will be done automatically without either tinman or washman."

TIN PLATE AND TERNE PLATE Distinguished.—Terne plates are used for roofing and not for making kettles, pans, &c., which are manufactured from tin plate, notwithstanding the fact that the tin and terne plates, to the novice, look much alike. Terne plates are dipped in a bath of lead and tin, principally lead.

TIN-PLATE PROPHET Who Was Fooled.—There never was anything whatever in those Pittsburgh stories of tin-plate factories. *Nobody ever thought of investing a dollar in a tin plate factory anywhere in this country.* The *Times* has repeatedly stated this fact, &c. —*New York Times, November 10, 1891.*

TIN AND TERNE PLATES, Manufacturing Companies in the United States, April 28, 1892.

[*a* In actual operation. *b* Building. *c* Enlarging works.
* Making or preparing to make black plates.]

Names in *Italics* organized only.

American Tin and Terne Plate Company <i>a</i>	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Tin Plate Company <i>b</i>	Elwood, Ind.
Anderson Tin Plate Company <i>a</i>	Anderson, Ind.
Apollo Iron and Steel Company * <i>a e</i>	Apollo, Pa.
Britton Rolling Mill Company * <i>b</i>	Cleveland, Ohio.
Blairsville Rolling Mill and Tin Plate Company * <i>b</i>	Blairsville, Pa.
Cincinnati Corrugating Company <i>a</i>	Piqua, Ohio.
Cleveland Tin Plate Company <i>a</i>	Cleveland, Ohio.
Coates & Co. * <i>a</i>	Baltimore, Md.
Columbia Tin Plate Company <i>a</i>	Piqua, Ohio.
Corning Steel Company * <i>b</i>	Hammond, Ind.
Cumberland Rolling Mill and Tin Plate Company * <i>b</i>	Cumberland, Md.
Embreville Iron and Tin Plate Company.....	Embreville, Tenn.
Falcon Iron and Nail Company.....	Niles, Ohio.
Fifiths & Cadwalader <i>a</i>	Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron Clad Mfg. Company <i>a</i>	New York, N. Y.
John Hamilton <i>a</i>	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Keystone Tin Plate Company <i>a</i>	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kieckhefer Bros. & Co.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lewiston Tin Plate Works * <i>b</i>	Joliet, Ill.
Marshall Bros. & Co.* <i>a</i>	Philadelphia, Pa.
Matthai, Ingram & Co. <i>a</i>	Baltimore, Md.
McDaniel & Harvey Company.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
McKinley Tin Plate Company <i>a</i>	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchant & Co. <i>a</i>	Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>New Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company</i>	New Philadelphia, Ohio.
N. & G. Taylor Co.* <i>a e</i>	Philadelphia, Pa.
Norton Bros.* <i>a e</i>	Chicago, Ill.
New Castle Tin Plate Company * <i>b</i>	New Castle, Pa.
P. H. Laufman & Co.* <i>a e</i>	Apollo, Pa.
Pioneer Tin Plate Company.....	Joliet, Ill.
Pittsburgh Electro Plating Company <i>a</i>	Apollo, Pa.
Pittsburgh Tin Plate Works * <i>a e</i>	New Kensington, Pa.
Record Mfg. Company <i>a</i>	Conneaut, Ohio.
Savernake Tin Plate Company.....	Milford, Va.
Scott & Co., Jas. B., <i>a</i>	Pittsburgh, Pa.
St. Louis Stamping Company* <i>a e</i>	St. Louis, Mo.
Somerton Tin Plate Works * <i>b</i>	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Union Tin and Terne Plate Company.....	Allegheny, Pa.
U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Mfg. Company * <i>a e</i>	Demmler, Pa.
Wallace Banfield & Co.* <i>a e</i>	Irondale, Ohio.
Welsh American Tin Plate Company.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Western Tin Plate Company.....	Joliet, Ill.
William T. Simpson & Co. <i>a</i>	Pittsburgh, Pa.

Number of companies organized April 23, 1892.....	44
Number of companies manufacturing April 23, 1892.....	26
Number of companies building April 23, 1892.....	8
Number of companies operations not begun April 23, 1892.....	10
Number of companies enlarging works April 23, 1892.....	8
Number of companies making or preparing to make black plates April 23, 1892.....	17

Total estimated investment.....	\$3,193,000
Total estimated yearly capacity, pounds.....	230,000,000

—Official report of Treasury Agent Ira Ayer.

TOBACCO Growers' Gain.—The census of the tobacco crop published by the *New England Homestead* on September 5, showed that the crop of 1891 was 13 per cent. larger than that of 1890, and 25 per cent. larger than that of 1889, and yet it commanded much higher prices. The production in cases and the average price for certain of the States were :

	New York.	Con-	Massa-
		nnecticut.	chusetts.
Production, 1891.....	26,197	21,921	8,658
Production, 1890.....	20,046	17,452	6,873
Production, 1889.....	18,630	17,750	5,590
Average price, 1891.....	17.2 cents.	18.6 cents.	18.0 cents.
Average price, 1890.....	12.1 cents.	13.1 cents.	12.7 cents.
Average price, 1889	9.0 cents.	12.1 cents.	12.1 cents.

TRUCK FARMING in the *United States*.—Upward of \$100,000,000 are invested in this industry, the annual products reaching a value of \$76,517,155 on the farms after paying freights and commissions, realized upon 534,440 acres of land. There are employed in this industry 216,765 men, 9,254 women and 14,874 children, aided by 75,866 horses and mules and \$8,971,206.70 worth of implements.

TRUSTS Cannot Live in *America*.—The *New York Daily Commercial Bulletin*, an exceptionally frank Free-Trade paper, commenting on the collapse of the steel beam combination, says:

“The collapse of this combination illustrates very clearly the danger which every such combination has to confront, and before which nearly every one of them goes down. The exceptional profits realized are a powerful inducement to other manufacturers and capitalists to engage in the same business. . . . The only way to keep such a combination alive, by whatever name it may be called or under whatever legal forms it may be organized, is to supply a product to the public at such a price as to discourage all competition. The trusts or corporations which have consistently done this have prospered. All others have been preparing disaster for themselves, though in many cases it has been long deferred.”

The Free-Trade papers were unanimous in stigmatizing the new Tariff law as the father of all trusts, yet since it passed they have been recording the death, one after another, of the very combinations out of which they made campaign capital in the past. Hardly had the law passed when the linseed oil trust went to pieces. The oatmeal trust followed suit, then the agricultural implement trust, the steel beam trust, the salt (alleged) trust, collapsed in succession. The sugar trust got into difficulties which it has been unable to get out of as yet and the Protectionist atmosphere of these Tariff-walled United States has finally become too hot even for the great Standard Oil trust, and it disorganized. America is to-day the most unwholesome spot on earth for these combinations.

TRUSTS IN ENGLAND, Salt.—The Salt Trust has just declared only the modest dividend of 8 per cent. The business of the coming year is expected to yield a profit justifying a 20 per cent. dividend. During the past year the trust sold 1,629,000 tons of salt, or 80,000 tons more than the previous year, and the price increased by about seven pence and a halfpenny per ton. There is reason to believe the trust will soon buy up the few remaining private salt firms, so that the outlook is cheerful indeed, except to the users of salt.—*London Correspondent of The Sun*, February 22, 1891.

Chemicals.—It is estimated that there are about fifty large chemical manufacturers in England, and out of this number forty odd have combined to form a syndicate for

the purpose of forcing up prices.—*London Manufacturer and Inventor*, August 20, 1891.

The capital of the Chemical Union, according to the proof prospectus, is to be eight and a half millions sterling, of which seven millions is set against works, plant, land and buildings, the balance representing stocks and working capital. Forty-eight of the principal firms, or considerably over 90 per cent. of the whole number engaged in the trade, have joined the union, and the preliminary arrangements contemplated the acquisition of their work on and from Saturday, November 1.

* * * * *

The formation of the union has already greatly enhanced the price of chemicals, especially those used in the manufacture of paper, "bleach" having risen from £5 to £6 per ton and caustic soda from £6. 10s. to nearly £11.—*London Financial Times*, October 31, 1890.

It is interesting to note the imports of these chemicals [*i. e.*, used in our manufacture of soap, glass, paper, &c., but controlled by the chemical trust], and see the large sums of money we annually pay into the pockets of the English monopolists. Tabulating the quantities imported, values and duties paid on these articles during 1889 and 1890 the following appears:

FISCAL YEAR 1889.

	Pounds.	Value.	Rate of duty.
Bleaching powder (chlorate of lime).....	104,115,003	\$1,659,473	Free.
Caustic soda.....	76,691,819	1,270,669	1 c. per lb.
Soda ash.....	286,103,275	2,762,864	1/4 c. per lb.
Total.....	466,910,097	\$5,693,006	

FISCAL YEAR 1890.

	Pounds.	Value.	Rate of duty.
Bleaching powder.....	99,212,346	\$1,385,080	Free.
Caustic soda.....	79,481,978	1,444,938	1 c. per lb.
Soda ash.....	299,441,652	3,243,001	1/4 c. per lb.
Total.....	478,135,971	\$6,073,019	

The paper makers feel that by reason of the operation of the monopolistic "United Alkali Company" their interests are subjected to a menace which they repel. They assert that the foreign alkali combine has placed the sale of all their chemical products in the United States for this year in the hands of one New York firm, and that all dealers or consumers must buy from them or sub-agents whom they have appointed.—*The Manufacturer*, 1891.

VALUE of Farms Increasing.—Within the last eight months I have traveled extensively through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. In conversation with hundreds of farmers and business men in each

one of these States, I have learned that the verdict is nearly unanimous that land has been increasing in value steadily for nearly two years past.—*R. G. Horr, July, 1892.*

WAGES, their Rise in England and the United States Compared.—Consular Reports on Labor in Europe (Reports of 1884) furnish the basis of the following table compiled by the State Department :

Table Showing Average Weekly Wages in England and Chicago.

Occupations.	England.		Chicago.	
	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884
Building trades :				
Bricklayers.....	\$8.12	\$7.56	\$8.50	\$24.00
Masons.....	8.16	7.68	13.50	24.00
Plasterers.....	8.10	7.80	12.00	27.00
Slaters.....	7.90	7.10	14.00	15.00
Plumbers.....	7.75	7.90	15.00	22.50
Carpenters.....	8.25	7.66	9.75	16.50
Gas-fitters.....	7.25	7.66	11.00	18.00
Other trades :				
Bakers.....	6.50	6.17	10.00	13.00
Blacksmiths.....	8.12	7.37	10.50	15.00
Bookbinders.....	7.82	6.77	14.50	16.50
Butchers.....	7.23	5.50	15.00	16.50
Brass founders.....	7.40	7.47	16.50	15.00
Cabinet makers.....	7.70	7.68	11.00	15.00
Coopers.....	7.30	7.50	10.50	12.00
Cutlers.....	8.00	7.00	...	...
Engravers.....	9.72	8.38	16.00	16.50
Horseshoers.....	7.20	6.92	17.00	18.00
Laborers, porters, &c.....	5.00	4.70	7.00	10.50
Millwrights.....	7.50	6.97	16.00	...
Printers.....	7.75	7.17	14.00	18.00
Saddle and harness makers.....	6.80	6.63	9.00	12.00
Sailmakers.....	...	...	...	...
Tailors.....	6.50	7.40	10.00	...
Tinsmiths.....	7.30	6.56	11.50	12.72

WAGES, Amalgamated Association Discusses them.—
The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States thus petitioned Congress not to pass the Mills bill :

“Our condition, as workingmen, is such that requires legislation for our betterment, not for our detriment, which the legislation of the Mills bill will make possible. Some will argue that our employers will reduce our wages anyway, even though the Tariff remains as it is. *We ask you to leave that to us, and we will endeavor to take care of ourselves.* As is customary in all branches of business, we have our little family quarrels, but we dislike outsiders to interfere in the settlement thereof.

“While every member in our organization is free to and does exercise his political preference, we are Protectionists, and have unanimously declared ourselves such as an organization at almost every recurring annual convention.”

WAGE Throughout the World.—Compiled by the Department of State from Consular reports based upon special investigations by United States Consuls in the various countries in 1884:

GENERAL TRADES.

Comparison of the Average Weekly Wages Paid in the General Trades in Europe with those paid in Similar Trades in New York and Chicago.

Occupations.	England and Wales.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.	Austria.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Russia.	Chicago.	New York.
BUILDING TRADES.										
Bricklayers.....	5 56	4 21	5 74	4 56	3 55	4 80	5 21	4 32	24 00	20 00
Hod carriers.....	4 94	2 92	3 13	3 12	2 08	3 60	2 99	2 45	10 50	11 00
Masons.....	7 68	4 07	5 33	5 23	3 73	4 80	5 27	6 72	24 00	18 00
Tenders.....	5 07	3 15	3 23	3 09	1 92	4 00	3 50	2 88	10 50	10 00
Plasterers.....	7 80	4 43	6 34	4 66	4 01	4 60	5 03	4 61	27 00	18 00
Tenders.....	5 27	3 91	3 23	3 02	1 82	4 00	3 40	2 55	15 00	10 00
Slaters.....	7 10	4 20	5 65	4 98	4 00	4 00	4 35	4 20	21 00	14 00
Roofers.....	7 35	4 28	5 65	4 97	4 20	....	2 99	3 75	16 50	12 00
Tenders.....	4 24	2 81	3 64	3 28	2 80	....	3 18	2 60	10 50	9 00
Plumbers.....	7 90	4 26	6 10	5 46	4 11	4 80	5 18	4 32	22 50	16 00
Assistants.....	4 69	2 72	3 61	2 93	2 41	2 80	3 36	2 30	5 70	10 00
Carpenters.....	7 66	4 11	6 20	4 07	5 10	4 80	4 74	3 30	16 50	14 00
Gasfitters.....	7 66	4 08	6 07	5 00	6 09	5 60	5 04	3 76	18 00	12 00
OTHER TRADES.										
Bakers.....	6 17	....	4 28	4 55	4 80	3 88	2 92	12 00	7 00	....
Blacksmiths.....	7 37	4 00	5 81	5 38	3 18	4 80	5 20	3 72	15 00	13 00
Strikers.....	5 30	2 94	4 72	3 29	3 15	3 60	4 43	2 72	10 50	9 00
Bookbinders.....	6 77	4 20	5 17	5 35	4 10	4 00	4 68	3 42	16 50	14 00
Brickmakers.....	*7 00	3 98	5 32	4 25	6 20	3 20	4 43	2 80	17 40	10 00
Brewers.....	6 85	....	4 43	4 46	5 87	6 00	3 78	4 06	....	5 00
Butchers.....	5 50	3 32	....	4 31	3 50	3 60	4 66	2 91	16 50	8 00
Brass founders.....	7 47	4 55	5 54	6 02	3 60	4 00	4 92	4 20	15 00	10 00
Cabinet makers.....	7 68	4 25	6 14	5 66	4 40	4 80	5 59	5 76	15 00	12 00
Confectioners.....	6 84	3 43	4 85	5 03	....	4 40	5 84	3 36	12 00	....
Cigarmakers.....	6 07	3 63	4 69	6 28	3 00	4 00	3 30	6 80	18 00	11-15
Coopers.....	7 50	3 97	5 58	5 17	3 64	4 80	4 78	3 66	12 00	12 00
Cutlers.....	7 00	3 90	5 16	5 28	3 00	....	4 93	3 91	....	10 00
Distillers.....	3 56	....	7 06	5 00	3 90	6 00	4 02	4 00	....	9 00
Drivers.....	....	....	4 80	3 95	....	5 00	....	3 50	....	....
Draymen and teamsters.....	5 87	2 96	5 57	3 77	2 20	4 40	....	3 60	12 00	10 00
Cab and carriage.....	....	....	5 15	3 21	4 82	3 92	4 00	2 50	....	9 00
Street railways.....	6 09	3 44	4 47	4 09	3 68	4 40	3 84	2 95	13 50	11 00
Dyers.....	6 18	3 45	4 83	6 15	3 80	3 60	4 91	3 16	16 50	13 00
Engravers.....	8 38	5 12	7 35	6 42	4 77	8 00	6 35	4 66	24 00	16 00
Furriers.....	*8 52	4 20	7 00	6 35	3 67	4 00	4 63	3 66	15 00	13 00
Gardeners.....	5 80	3 78	5 11	3 91	....	3 60	3 88	3 90	12 50	9 00
Hatters.....	6 10	4 36	5 50	4 60	3 85	4 00	3 84	5 10	....	13 00
Horseshoers.....	6 82	3 61	5 89	5 62	1 20	4 40	4 65	3 75	18 00	13 00
Jewelers.....	8 76	5 21	6 24	6 84	3 80	....	6 35	4 15	13 50	11 00
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4 70	3 11	3 96	3 77	3 00	3 20	3 61	2 88	10 50	9 00
Lithographers.....	7 07	5 59	7 07	5 86	5 93	4 80	5 51	4 88	....	12 00

Millwrights	6.97	4.18	6.74	5.00	3.10	4.80	6.30	3.30	....	14.00
Nailmakers (hand)	5.30	3.12	4.84	....	....	2.64	3.05	....	....	....
Potters	5.20	3.60	4.78	4.86	3.17	4.17	5.78	....	10.00	....
Printers	7.17	....	6.64	5.94	4.85	6.00	5.98	5.76	18.00	13.00
Teachers public schools.	12.00	....	7.00	.74	8.47	6.40	....	9.60	....	13.00
Saddle and har- ness makers	6.68	3.69	5.70	5.51	3.80	....	5.20	5.10	12.00	11.00
Sail makers	7.02	2.85	6.04	4.56	3.80	4.80	....	2.59	15.00	12.00
Shoemakers	2.95	2.90	....	....	....	4.00	....	....	....	11.00
Stevedores	8.44	5.70	6.72	4.36	7.40	....	....	2.88	18.00	12.00
Tanners	6.88	4.85	5.18	5.81	4.15	4.00	4.92	4.90	....	....
Tailors	7.40	3.41	5.02	5.58	4.03	5.00	6.36	3.42	....	7-12
Telegraph oper- ators	7.65	5.11	6.92	6.35	6.75	5.60	....	6.55	....	12.00
Tinsmiths	6.56	8.55	5.46	4.40	3.70	4.00	4.40	2.96	12.72	11.00
Weavers (outside of mills)	6.31	2.79	3.23	3.95	3.15	3.60	3.05	2.96	....	10.00
Machinists	4.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.00	....
Painters	4.82	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.00	....
Upholsterers	4.52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.00	....

*About. +With board. ‡Men. §Women.

WAGES and Living in the United States and in England.—Here is the testimony of an Englishman who came to this country to work in a plush factory brought to Bridgeport, Conn., by the McKinley Tariff. He had left similar employment in the old country, and wrote a letter home in the summer of 1891, which was printed in the *Manchester Factory Times*. It said: "I assure you there is a better prospect of gaining an honest living here than ever there was in old Manningham, even with the old rate of pay. As a comparison, let me say we are receiving 26 cents per yard for what we, at Messrs. Lister's, were paid 11 cents—more than double the price. Living here is not much different to living in England—that is, if you have your own home."

WAGES OF Agricultural Labor.—A report just issued by the Secretary of Agriculture relative to the compensation of laborers on farms in different sections of the United States draws an interesting comparison between the wages of such laborers in sections exclusively devoted to agriculture and those in which manufacturing industries have also been established. From this report we learn that the average monthly wages of farm labor at the present time are as follows:

Average Monthly Wages of Farm Labor.

States.	Sections		Wages.
	Eastern States . . . . .	....	\$26.46
	Middle States . . . . .	....	28.83
	Western States . . . . .	....	22.61
	Southern States . . . . .	....	14.86
	Massachusetts . . . . .	....	29.70
	Rhode Island . . . . .	....	29.00
	Iowa . . . . .	....	26.20
	Minnesota . . . . .	....	26.00
	South Carolina . . . . .	....	12.50

WAGES in Wales and in the United States of Tin-Plate Workers.—Mr. Wilkins Frick, formerly secretary of the Wales Tin-Plate Makers' Association of Swansea, gives the rates of wages paid to labor in tin-plate making in Wales and in the United States, as follows:

	English rates.	U. S. rates.
Roller and catcher (combined), per day.....	\$3.14	\$8.05
Doublers, per day.....	1.92	3.85
Furnacemen, per day.....	1.75	3.50
Opener, per day.....	.52	1.75
Shearer and assistants (paid for product of four mills in both countries), total earnings per day.....	10.18	32.00
Oremen, per week.....	7.20	25.00
Boys, rolling, per day.....	.40	1.25
Catching, per day.....	.28	1.10
Greasing, per day.....	.20	.75
Foreman and roll turner, per week.....	14.40	25.00
Mason, bricklayer, per day.....	1.44	8.00
Blacksmith, per day.....	1.82	2.75
Millwright, for repairs.....	1.44	8.00

WAGES Must Come Down, says the Free-Trader.—The only possible final settlement will be found in such permanent conditions as will give to American manufacturers wages, raw materials, and all other elements of the cost of production on at least as low a basis of cheapness as can be found among the most successful manufacturing nations; and that basis we affirm to be inevitable.—*Commercial Bulletin, New York, June 3, 1889.*

On another occasion, while the McKinley Tariff was under discussion, some one asked the *Bulletin* what would happen if the Free-Traders should prevail, and this country should adopt a revenue Tariff. Its answer was unusually frank for a Free-Trade paper. It said: “Upon the introduction of the conditions supposed [*i. e.*, revenue Tariff conditions], the manufacturer would be required to produce at prices as low as any at which foreign manufacturers could sell their products in our markets. In case of his using raw materials which had paid duty, the repeal of such duties would correspondingly reduce the cost of his products, and in many branches of industry that saving alone would go far toward qualifying us to compete with foreign productions. For the remaining necessary reduction in the costs of production, not only in this class of cases but also in the cases where domestic raw materials alone are used, recourse must be had to such reductions of wages as each particular branch of production might need to bring its cost of producing down to the lowest foreign standards.”

WAGES Under Protection.—Morehead, Bro. & Co. of Allegheny, Pa., in a circular to their employees give the following tables of wages paid in their mills:

*Table of Relative Wages Paid Per Day on Our Various Mills,
also to Puddler and Helper.*

	First Roller.	Second rouger.	First rouger.	First catcher.	Second catcher.
Plate mill.....	\$24.88	\$8.83	\$6.21	\$7.03	\$5.51
Nail mill.....	7.73	3.78	.....	4.73	3.15
Bar mill.....	7.59	4.22	.....	5.27	3.51
Guide mill.....	10.88	4.04	.....	4.04	.....
Muck mill.....	4.89	2.61	.....	2.51	1.92
Puddler.....	\$8.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helper.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Table of Daily Wages Paid Plate Mill Crew, also Daily Wages
of Puddler and Helper.*

Roller.....	\$24.88	Screwman.....	\$5.51
Shearman.....	10.35	Buggymen.....	4.14
First rougher.....	8.83	Scrap boy.....	3.03
Second ".....	6.21	Heater's helper.....	2.84
First catcher.....	7.03	Puddler.....	3.62
Second ".....	5.51	Helper.....	2.50
Hoister.....	5.51		

The plate-mill roller alone was paid last year \$10,294.22. The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says of the amalgamated scale for the year 1891 :

"A puddler's wages on 2500 pounds of muck iron at the present rate, \$5.50 per 2240 pounds, is \$6.14. Of this, one third and 5 per cent. goes to his helper. The heaters, who are among the lowest paid of the finishers, earn from \$6 to \$7 per day at 70 cents a ton, ten tons to a furnace being the average day's work. The heater has not to divide with any one.

"In comparison to these figures are the wages earned by the rollers on large trains where heavy plate and structural iron is rolled. In 1888, at 80 cents a ton, two such rollers received \$9605 for their year's work. In the same two mills the average wage of the puddler was about \$840.

"In another mill where four rollers work on 18 and 20 inch trains, they received last year over \$26,000. A bar roller, at 70 cents a ton, and taking twenty tons as an average day's work, makes \$14 a day. But of this he pays his rougher-up 21 cents a ton and another man \$2.25 a day, which leaves him \$7 for the day's work."

WAGES of Iron Workers.—The *American Manufacturer* of July, 1892, gives the net earnings of the hands called rollers in 12 iron and steel establishments in the Pittsburgh districts as follows :

Output and Earnings of Rollers at Pittsburgh Bar Mills.

Mill No.	Net earnings of roller per day.
1.....	\$8.40
2.....	9.38

3.	8.40
4.	13.30
5.	8.99
6.	17.99
7 {	14.63
7 {	19.95
8.	9.16
9.	21.00
10 {	19.95
10 {	23.27
11.	13.96
12.	23.29

These are the amounts actually received by the individual workmen after deducting pay of helpers and others.

WAGES *Fell in England Under Free-Trade.*—It is a mistake to suppose that wages rose in England after the adoption of Free-Trade, as Mr. Gladstone represents. Wages of coal miners, representing a primary industry, will furnish a good illustration. The average daily rates in South Staffordshire were, according to London *Industries* of March 4, 1892 :

Period.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Before Free-Trade, 1831 to 1840.	8 6	4 9	4 8
After Free-Trade, 1851 to 1860..	3 3	4 6	3 11½

Free-Trade was adopted in 1846. So that wages actually fell during the first 10 years of that policy.

In the February (1892) issue of the *British Warehouseman* we find the following statement: "The present wages of silk weavers are fully 80 per cent. below those of 1860. At Macclesfield the average weekly wage of a silk weaver is 13 shillings" (\$3.16).

Wages in Iron and Steel Manufactures.—Wolverhampton and Neighborhood.

FREE-TRADE WAS ADOPTED BETWEEN THE YEARS 1841-51.

Rates of wages.		
1831 to 1841 to 1851 to	1840.	1850. 1860.

Description of occupation.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
Iron puddling :			

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Puddler.....	7 6	7 1	7 2

Plate rolling :

Roller	3 4	3 1	3 2
Furnaceman	1 2	1 1¼	1 1½
Second furnaceman.....	1 2	1 1¼	1 1½

Sheet Rolling :

Roller	4 8	4 5	4 6
Furnaceman	2 11	2 9½	2 10
Shearer.....	2 11	2 9½	2 10

Bar rolling :

Roller	2	8	2	5	2	6 1/4
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Hoop rolling :

Roller	4	4 1/4	4	2 1/4	4	3
Furnaceman	1	1	1	0 1/4	1	0 1/4
Second furnaceman	1	1	1	0 1/4	1	0 1/4

—Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph.

WAGES Per Day in Coal Mines of Illinois.

Years.	Cutters.	Blasters.	Helpers.	Loaders.	Laborers.	Timberers.
1888	\$2.88	\$2.07	\$1.70	\$1.79	\$1.61	\$2.02
1889	2.84	2.09	1.78	1.80	1.66	2.07
1890	2.29	2.07	1.77	1.78	1.78	2.04
1891	2.86	2.25	1.77	1.88	1.75	2.11

—Report of Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.

With a single exception, and that the most unimportant, wages were higher in 1891 than in any of the three other years considered. Wages are going up under the new Tariff.

WAGES Are Rising.—When the Tariff "reform" demagogue tells you that wages are being reduced, ask him to write to one of the following firms and find out about it. They have all increased wages since the McKinley Tariff passed :

Examples of Wages Advanced Under the McKinley Tariff.

Name of firm.	Address.	Increase. Per cent.
Haskell & Barker Car Co.	Michigan City, Ind.	5
Wooster & Stoddard.	Walden, N. Y.	5
Camden Woolen Co.	Camden, Maine.	10
Rider Engine Co.	Walden, N. Y.	10
Hawthorne Mills Co.	Glenville, Conn.	15
Alfred Dolge.	Dolgeville, N. Y.	20
Lake Superior Lumber Co.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	15
J. C. Pass.	Roxboro, N. C.	25
H. L. Chapinan.	White Pigeon, Mich.	15
B. & O. R. R. Co.	Grafton, W. Va.	20
Close & Christie.	Mayfield, N. Y.	15 to 25
Wilkins & Close.	Mayfield, N. Y.	15 to 25
Canastota Knife Co.	Canastota, N. Y.	10
New York Knife Co.	Walden, N. Y.	10
Thomaston Knife Co.	Thomaston, Conn.	10
W. F. Epperson.	Ladoga, Ind.	10
Pittsburgh Reduction Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10
Sultan Buggy and Carriage Co.	White Pigeon, Mich.	10
B. Howitzer.	Chaseburg, Wis.	10
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	Manheim, Pa.	80
Shaw Stocking Co.	Lowell, Mass.	10
Kings County Knitting Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5
Western Knitting Mills.	Rochester, Mich.	15
Western Knitting Mills.	Detroit, Mich.	15

Langley & Davis.....	Oriskany Falls	25 to 50 cts. a day.
	Mich.....	
Wm. Carter & Co.....	Highlandsburg	15 to 50 cts. a day.
	Mass.....	
McCormick & Co.....	Harrisburg, Pa.	10 to 50 cts. a day.

These twenty-seven are, of course, only an insignificant part of the great army of manufacturers who have been increasing the wages of their employees since the McKinley Tariff brought them confidence and prosperity.

WAGES of American Farm Labor.—Monthly wages of farm labor.

Sections.	Wages.
Eastern States.....	\$26.46
Middle States.....	23.83
Western States.....	22.61
Southern States.....	14.86
Massachusetts.....	29.70
Rhode Island.....	29.00
Iowa.....	26.20
Minnesota.....	26.00
South Carolina.....	12.50

From the figures given we readily perceive that wages of farm laborers are higher or lower according as the section of the country in question is more or less a manufacturing section.

WAGES of English Farm Labor.—*London Fair Trade, 1891*, gives the rates of wages per year, as shown by the annual hirings at four principal agricultural centers in England, as follows : At Berwick—Men, \$40 to \$55; women, \$30 to \$35; young men, \$15 to \$37.50. At Carlisle—Head men, \$80 to \$85; good plowmen, \$60 to \$75; young men, \$35. At Whitby—Young men, \$35 to \$50; girls, \$25 to \$50; men, \$85 to \$100; young women, \$60 to \$70. At Thirsk—Good managing farm men, \$112 to \$150; good plowmen, \$80 to \$90; good plowboys and farm boys, \$42.50 to \$60; good girls, fit to manage farmhouse, taking care of poultry and dairy, \$80 to \$100. Good kitchen girls average \$45 to \$50, and upper girls, capable of general housework, from \$60 to \$70.

WAGES Under Free-Trade and Protection.—R. G. Hood, an English-born mechanic living in Philadelphia, says :

“ When I came to this country and commenced work as a mechanic, living in a similar way to what I did in England, I found that instead of saving at the rate of \$100 per year, I could save at the rate \$500 per year, and live just as well in every particular. After I had paid my board and laid a reasonable amount away to procure clothing and sundry articles which every young man requires, with a little to spend, *I had more left than I received for wages in England.*”

WAGES of Iron and Steel Workers.

Year.	Height of Tariff on iron and steel.	Wages per day of machinists.
1850	28.8 per cent. ad valorem	\$1.66
1855	28.6	1.68
1860	22.4	1.62
1867	45.9	1.95
1872	41.4	2.38
1877	36.8	2.19
1882	44.8	2.35
1887	40.9	2.45

—Statistical Abstract and X Census.

Wages were high when Tariff was high, low when Tariff was low.

WAGES in the Woolen Industry.—Under a low tariff on wool manufactures, wages of weavers were low. When the tariff was put up, wages followed :

Year.	Average ad valorem rate of duties on wool and its manufacture.	Average daily wages of weavers.
1850	27.7 per cent.	\$0.61
1860	21.5	.88
1870	62.	1.00
1880	58.8	1.14
1887	58.8	1.18

—Statistical Abstract and X Census.

WAGES of Cotton Workers.

Year.	Average Tariff on cottons.	Wages of weavers per day.	Yards of standard sheeting a day would buy.
1850	25	\$0.68	8 6
1855	24	.75	9.9
1860	22	.84	9.7
1877	40	1.01	12.5
1882	39	1.10	13.6
1887	40	1.21	16.8

—Statistical Abstract and X Census.

Low wages and dear cottons accompanied low Tariffs. High wages, high Tariff and cheap cottons are found together.

WATCHES, American, Best and Cheapest.—One of the leading watch manufacturers of England in a recent speech made this admission : “ If you think I exaggerate, let me ask you to compare the manufacture of watches at it existed in England twenty years ago with the same as is

exists in Waltham to-day. All materials, labor, prestige and experience were in our favor and we ought to have retained the trade. Nevertheless, English consumers are to-day buying American watches in large quantities and better ones for the money than can be made here."—*The American Mail and Export Journal*, June, 1891.

WAGES at the Homestead works (*Carnegie Steel Company, Limited*).—Here are the wages that would have been earned in the Homestead, Pa., mills under the new scale proposed by the company at the time of the labor troubles there.

Slabbing Mill, Twelve Hours.

Heater.....	\$6.67	Sweepers.....	\$1.86
Screwman.....	6.41	Shear Tongsman.....	1.94
Heater, 1st helper.....	4.75	Stamper.....	2.06
Heater, 2d helper.....	2.27	Shearman.....	4.00
Craneman.....	2.06	Shear Tableman.....	2.27
Roll Engineer.....	3.24	Buggyman.....	1.94
Roll Tableman.....	2.47		

Plate Mill, Eight Hours.

Roller	\$8.20	Shearman, 1st.....	\$6.45
Screwman.....	6.45	Shearman, 2d.....	4.69
Tableman.....	4.69	Leader, 1st.....	3.52
Hooker.....	4.11	Leader, 2d.....	2.93
Sweeper, front	2.93	Heater.....	6.45
Sweeper, back.....	2.93	Heater's Helper.....	3.52

Open-Hearth Furnace, Eight Hours.

Melter's Helpers, 1st...	\$3.26	Ladleman, 2d.....	\$2.66
Melter's Helpers, 2d...	2.66	Pitman, 1st.....	3.26
Charging Machine.....	2.86	Pitman, 2d.....	2.66
Ladleman, 1st.....	3.26	Pitman, 3d.....	2.45

WEALTH, Its Growth in the United States.—It would be impossible to find in history a parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of \$2,5000,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the Republic, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States.—*The Noted English Statistician Michael G. Mulhall, in his work the "Balance Sheet of the World."*

WEALTH of the United States.—For the decades ending with 1860, 1870 and 1880, the estimated true value of all property and the value of real estate and personal property as assessed, also the assessed valuation as returned in 1890, was as follows:

Years.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated true valuation.
1860.....	\$12,084,560,005	\$16,159,616,068
1870.....	14,178,986,732	30,068,518,507
1880.....	16,902,993,543	43,842,000,000
1890.....	24,651,585,465	[63,648,000,000 ¹]

From the summary it will be seen that the assessed value of all property, excluding railroad property except in the States named, has increased from \$16,902,993,543 in 1880 to \$24,651,585,465 in 1890, an increase during the decade of \$7,748,591,922, or 45.84 per cent. Should it be found upon the completion of the inquiry in relation to the true value of all property in the United States that the same relation exists in 1890 between the assessed valuation and true valuation as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States, according to the Eleventh Census, may be estimated at \$63,648,000,000, or more than \$1,000 [just \$1,011] *per capita*, as against \$514 *per capita* in 1880, \$780 *per capita* in 1870, and \$870 *per capita* in 1880.—*Census Report.*

WHEAT Production and Prices.

	Production. Bushels.	Price, cents per bushel.
1880.	498,549,868	95.1
1881.	383,280,090	119.2
1882.	504,185,470	88.2
1883.	421,086,160	91.1
1884.	512,765,000	64.5
1885.	357,112,000	77.1
1886.	457,218,000	68.7
1887.	456,329,000	68.1
1888.	415,868,000	92.6
1889.	490,560,000	69.8
1890.	399,262,000	88.8

This table establishes that the price of the wheat of our farmers depends most of all upon themselves—that is, the amount they raise. It will be observed how unerringly the price realized responds to the amount of product.

WHEAT Exports Under Free-Trade.—From 1790 to 1861, a period of 71 years, our entire export of wheat was 80,869,020 bushels, which is less than the annual export of the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1892. We exported during the low-Tariff period from 1846 to 1861 about 65,440,173 bushels, which is less than our exportation every year from 1881 to 1892, except four years.

WHEAT, Russian Competition.—The grain-producing area of Russia comprises about 450,000 square miles. The most important tract, the garden spot of the empire, is “the black lands zone,” extending from Poland far into Siberia. Consul-General Way thus describes it in an official report from St. Petersburg:

“It is a fine, disintegrated soil, evidently the bottoms of long-forgotten seas or lakes of fresh water, fat as the deltas of the Nile or the bends of the Mississippi. In all its length and breadth it is doubtful if a solitary specimen of a pebble as large as a barley corn could be found. It needs no manure—no fertilizers. Year after year enormous crops are raised upon its surface, only one-tenth of which is cultivated, and the only reason that can be given for the

parsimonious utilization of this surface is the lack of transportation. A judicious system of railroads penetrating this zone would enable its cultivation to overreach every cereal-growing community in the world."

He further says :

"It is not a question of quantity. Russia could, with efficient transportation, from her black lands alone (lands requiring no fertilizers) supply and feed the world."

WHEAT. *Exports of the U. S. and Production of the World.* Our exports of wheat form an insignificant part of the world's supply. Here is the comparison :

	1889. Bushels.	1890. Bushels.	1891. Bushels.
World's production	2,041,075,627	2,203,889,552	2,538,245,081
Our total exports...	92,689,385	100,209,132	106,181,316

The simple fact of the matter is that on a pinch the world could get along without any wheat from the United States. Our only hope of selling to Europe is to sell lower than the Hindoo and the Russian.

WINE.

Year ending June 30.	Wines of domestic product.	Imported wines entered for con- sumption.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1840.....	124,734	4,748,362	4,873,096
1850.....	221,249	6,094,622	6,315,871
1860.....	1,860,008	9,199,133	11,059,141
1870.....	3,059,518	9,165,549	12,225,067
1880.....	23,298,940	5,080,601	28,329,541
1890.....	24,306,905	5,000,000	*29,306,905

* Estimated.

WIRE NAILS *Under Protection.*—Output of wire nails in the United States from the commencement of their manufacture in 1875 to the present time :

Year.	Number of kegs.	Cents per pound.	Tariff. Cents per pound.
1875.....	1,000	10	1
1876.....	2,000	10	1
1877.....	3,000	9.50	1
1878.....	5,000	9.00	1
1879.....	10,000	7.95	1
1880.....	20,000	7.98	1
1881.....	30,000	8.35	1
1882.....	50,000	8.32	1
1883.....	80,000	8.35	4

Approximately.

1884.....	120,000	7.44	4
1885.....	200,000	6.09	4
1886.....	300,000	4.64	4
1887.....	500,000	3.81	4
1888.....	1,000,000	3.20	4
1889.....	2,200,000	2.96	4
1890.....	3,500,000	2.85	2
1891.....	4,114,385	2.05	2

In 1892 wire nails have been selling in large lots at 1.55 cents per pound. Before 1888, the Tariff was ad valorem.

WOOL Production and Number of Sheep in the United Kingdom.

Number of Sheep in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.		Wool Production.
		Pounds.
1873	33,982,404	165,350,472
1874.....	34,887,597	167,042,879
1875.....	33,491,948	161,782,586
1876.....	32,262,579	155,835,320
1877.....	32,220,067	152,172,010
1878.....	32,571,018	151,700,736
1879.....	32,287,958	153,233,696
1880.....	30,239,620	148,729,061
1881.....	27,896,273	138,574,672
1882.....	27,449,500	129,006,659
1883.....	28,347,560	128,338,115
1884.....	29,376,787	132,410,620
1885.....	30,086,200	136,130,382
1886.....	28,955,240	136,544,876
1887.....	29,401,750	133,809,882
1888.....	28,938,716	138,623,281
1889.....	29,484,774	132,772,200
1890.....	31,867,195	137,724,700
1891.....	38,533,988	147,474,238

WOOL Was Free Then.—Between 1800 and 1820, when wool was practically on the free list, our annual production increased from 8,000,000 to 14,000,000 pounds, a gain of 6,000,000 pounds. By 1830 a Protective Tariff had been placed on wool. Mark the result. From 18,000,000 pounds in 1830 our annual wool production had jumped to 90,000,-000 pounds in 1850, a gain of 72,000,000 pounds.

WOOL PRICES Fell More in England than in This Country.—According to the *London Economist* of January 4, 1890, and July 2, 1892, prices of wool in the London market fell on an average 21 per cent. According to the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* of the same dates, American prices of wool show an average decline of only 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. between those dates. The McKinley Tariff alone prevented the fall in this country from being as great as in London.

WOOL PRICES in Liverpool.

J. L. BOWES & BRO.

	PRICES.				
	CLOTHING WOOL (FINE).				
Average for ten years.	January 1, 1891.	December 31, 1891.	Decrease in 1891.	Fall as compared with average for ten years.	
Port Philip, unwashed, good...	11 97	11 1/2	10 1/2	8.69	12.28
New Zealand, unwashed, good...	10.62	10	9	10.00	15.25
Buenos Ayres, unwashed, average...	6.57	6 1/2	5 1/4	19.23	20.10
CLOTHING WOOL (COARSE).					
Peruvian, washed, average.....	9.05	9	7 1/4	13.88	14.36
Lima, unwashed, average.....	7.22	7 1/4	6 1/4	13.97	13.43
Abudin, unwashed, average	6.30	6 1/2	5 3/4	11.54	8.73
COMBING WOOL.					
Lincoln, hog fleeces.	11.15	10 1/4	9 3/8	8 53	15.92
Lincoln, wether fleeces.....	10.40	9 1/4	8 7/8	4.06	14.66
Kent. wether fleeces	10.95	10 1/2	9 3/4	7.14	10.96
Sussex, Down fleeces, flocks.....	13.52	12	12	Same.	11.25
Alpaca, Islay fleece, average good.	14.92	15	12 1/2	16.66	16.22
Alpaca, Callao fleece average	10.47	10	9	10.00	14.04
Mohair, Turkey fleece, average fair.....	16.77	14	12 3/4	8.93	23.97

WOOL PRODUCTION of the World 1860-91. The Figures Prior to 1891 are the Estimates of the London Board of Trade.

Countries.	1860. Million pounds	1870. Million pounds	1880. Million pounds	1889. Million pounds	1891. Pounds
United Kingdom	140	150	149	134	147,475,000
Continent of Europe	500	485	450	450	639,917,000
North America.....	110	176	270	330	319,100,000
Australasia	60	175	308	450	550,000,000
Cape of Good Hope.....	26	43	60	70	128,681,000
River Plate.....	43	197	258	360	376,700,000
Other Countries.....	76	69	133	156	294,900,000
Grand totals.....	955	1,295	1,626	1,950	2,456,773,600

WOOL, Prices of Ohio Fine, Medium and Coarse Washed Fleece Clothing Wool in the Markets of New York and Philadelphia (1824-91). (Currency prices from 1862 to 1878.)—Mauger & Avery's Annual Wool Circular.

Year.	October.			October.			
	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
1824 ..	60	40	30	1858 ..	56	41	36
1825 ..	50	42	36	1859 ..	60	50	42
1826 ..	43	37	32	1860 ..	50	45	40
1827 ..	43	32	25	1861 ..	47	48	50
1828 ..	48	40	32	1862 ..	60	60	63
1829 ..	37	30	27	1863 ..	85	80	76
1830 ..	70	60	48	1864 ..	103	95	100
1831 ..	70	60	50	1865 ..	75	75	65
1832 ..	50	40	30	1866 ..	63	60	56
1833 ..	65	55	45	1867 ..	48	46	40
1834 ..	62	50	40	1868 ..	48	48	45
1835 ..	65	60	45	1869 ..	48	48	46
1836 ..	70	60	50	1870 ..	48	48	44
1837 ..	49	40	31	1871 ..	63	62	58
1838 ..	56	48	37	1872 ..	66	60	57
1839 ..	60	55	44	1873 ..	54	53	47
1840 ..	46	38	33	1874 ..	54	54	47
1841 ..	48	42	33	1875 ..	48	50	42
1842 ..	38	31	25	1876 ..	45	40	33
1843 ..	36	32	26	1877 ..	48	44	36
1844 ..	50	40	33	1878 ..	35	37	32
1845 ..	38	35	28	1879 ..	41	43	38
1846 ..	36	30	22	1880 ..	46	48	42
1847 ..	47	40	30	1881 ..	43	46	36
1848 ..	38	30	24	1882 ..	42	45	34
1849 ..	42	36	30	1883 ..	39	40	34
1850 ..	46	40	35	1884 ..	35	34	30
1851 ..	45	40	35	1885 ..	33	35	52
1852 ..	50	42	37	1886 ..	35	38	34
1853 ..	55	50	48	1887 ..	32	36	34
1854 ..	42	36	30	1888 ..	31	34	31
1855 ..	52	41	36	1889 ..	33	37	31
1856 ..	60	55	45	1890 ..	33	37	31
1857 ..	38	30	25	1891 ..	31	35	30

WOOL, Ohio Democrats Want It Protected.—In the campaign of 1883 in Ohio, the Democrats circulated a pamphlet condemning the reduction of wool duties by the Republican Congress in that year. Extracts from it are given below:

“The Republican President, Tariff Commission and Congress, at the bidding of the monopolists of New England, wantonly and wickedly reduced the duty on wool so as to enable foreign producers to compete advantageously with native growers.”

“With the reduction of 18 per cent. the abandonment, to a

great extent, of sheep raising must inevitably follow if the pernicious course designed by the Republican party is allowed to be carried out."

"The Democratic party, as the facts show, have been steadily and earnestly opposed to the perpetration of this great wrong against the people."

"To state the consequences in a practical manner, the farmer whose flock produced 500 pounds of wool per year will get \$36 less this year, estimating upon the maximum price last year, and estimating upon the minimum price of last year he will get \$31.50 less than he would had the duty not been removed."

Ohio Democrats Against Free Wool. — After the reduction of wool duties by a Republican Congress in 1883, the Democrats of Ohio made denunciations of this legislation the principal feature of the campaign conducted in the following autumn, and succeeded, on the strength of their professed friendship for Protection, in electing the Democratic State ticket and a Democratic Legislature. That Legislature, about the first thing it did, passed the following resolution, which they numbered "1:"

[House Joint Resolution No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

In reference to Tariff on Wool.

Whereas, The Forty-seventh Congress reduced the Tariff on imported wool, against the protest of every wool grower of the State of Ohio and the United States; and

Whereas, The said reduction of Tariff on imported wool discriminates against the wool growers of the West, in favor of the manufacturers of the East, thereby compelling the wool growers of the West to compete with cheap wool of foreign countries, to their very great injury; and

Whereas, That Tariff was reasonable and not too high before the reduction, and stands now at a rate so low as to injuriously affect that large and respectable class of people who have devoted themselves to wool growing; and

Whereas, An Ohio Congressman has already introduced a bill in the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth Congress to restore the Tariff on wool as it stood prior to the recent reduction, which should be passed at the earliest time possible; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be and hereby are instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means and vote for the bill to restore the Tariff on wool as it stood prior to the recent reduction, and that the Governor be requested to send a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives at Washington.

A. D. MARSH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN G. WARWICK,

Adopted January 23, 1884. President of the Senate.
—*Ohio Laws, Vol. 81, page 379, Laws of 1884.*

WOOL. *Comparative Value of Domestic and Imported Wool Manufactures, with Per Capita Value and Percentage of Total Consumption.*

Years.	Domestic manufactures.			Importations.		
	Value.	Value per capita.	Percentage of total consumption.	Value.	Value per capita	Percentage of total consumption.
1820.	\$4,413,068	\$0.46	38	\$7,238,954	\$0.75	62
1830.	14,528,166	0.88	64	8,290,002	0.75	36
1840.	20,696,909	0.82	60	18,950,772	0.94	40
1850.	43,207,545	1.86	77	18,005,352	0.65	23
1860.	65,596,364	2.09	68	31,333,273	1.16	32
1870.	177,495,089	4.60	85	38,046,521	0.94	15
1880.	267,252,918	5.34	87	39,537,954	0.90	13
1890.	338,231,109	5.40	86	54,165,422	0.88	14

WOOL BILL. *Its Effects if Passed.*—Last year we imported 43,000,000 dollars' worth of wool manufactures. At the decreased rates fixed in the Springer bill—they average about 36 per cent. on last year's imports as a basis—we should have to import 115,000,000 dollars' worth, an increase of \$72,000,000 over 1891, in order to make up \$26,000,000 deficiency in revenue. This Mr. Springer himself says would take place.

What effect would this increase in imported goods have on domestic industry?

First, as to the farmer:

There would be imported of manufactures of wool:

	Pounds.
\$43,000,000, last year's amount, representing of raw wool.....	129,000,000
Plus \$72,000,000, Mr. Springer's increase, representing of raw wool.....	216,000,000

There would be imported of raw wool:

Clothing and combing, last year's amount.....	33,000,000
Carpet wools, which we must import.....	86,000,000

Total imports of wool..... 464,000,000

Total demand for wool in United States.....	600,000,000
Difference, to be supplied by American farmers	136,000,000
But they raised last year.....	308,000,000
Difference, or shrinkage in domestic demand..	167,000,000

Here would be 167,000,000 pounds of American farmers' wool left on their hands after the home market had been fully supplied.

What would they do with it? There is but one answer.

They must sell it for what it would bring—low enough to undersell the cheapest wool in the world.

WOOL Manufacturing in America, 1840-1890.

*No division of foreign and domestic wool was given previous to 1870.

—Census Report.

WOOL, Average Weight of American Fleece.—In 1840 the average weight of the fleece was barely 1.9 pounds; in

1850 it was 2.4 pounds ; 1860, 2.7 pounds ; 1870, 3.5 pounds ; 1880, 4.8 pounds ; 1887, 5.1 pounds ; 1891, 5.5 pounds.

WOOLS, Average Weight of Australian Fleece.—1860, 2.94 pounds per sheep of greasy, 1.70 pounds of washed wool ; 1870, 3.52 greasy, 2.29 washed ; 1880, 4.29 greasy, 2.36 washed ; 1890, 5.75 greasy, 3 pounds 2 ounces washed.

WOOL GROWERS in Australia are for Cleveland.—As regards Free-Trade, it seems that the Democrats are inclined to alter their tactics, and instead of demanding wholesale Tariff changes to ask for the redress of grievances in detail. The battle will rage as before [in 1888] about Australian wool. The manufacturers are declaring that they want Australian wool . . . and they put in the plea of light taxes on raw materials. *The Democrats are glad of this assistance, as they argue that if the woolen manufacturers will help them in this campaign, the sheep farmers will be on their side in reducing charges [Tariff on woolen goods] a little later on [at next election for members of Congress]. . . . We are quite able to understand the value to Australia of a Democratic victory.*—*Melbourne Argus*, May 14, 1892.

WOOL GROWERS as Robber Barons.—For years these *rapacious wool growers* have set up the impudent pretension that they have the right to compel the people of the country to pay higher prices for their clothing in order that they may raise a few sheep on land where sheep raising is naturally unprofitable. They have always been the *noisiest of all beneficiaries of the Tariff* in demanding increasing duties on their products.—*Chicago Herald*, [Free-Trade] April 14, 1892.

WOOL EXPORTS from Australasia 1881-82 to 1890-91.—*Dalgety & Co.*

	Total.	Increase over previous year.
	Bales.	Bales.
1881-82.....	1,206,701	.....
1882-83.....	1,028,962	22,261
1883-84.....	1,103,592	74,680
1884-85.....	1,112,602	9,010
1885-86.....	1,140,831	28,239
1886-87.....	1,184,278	43,442
1887-88.....	1,278,489	89,216
1888-89.....	1,354,650	81,161
1889-90.....	1,428,532	73,882
1890-91.....	1,564,629	136,097

WOOL, American vs. Australian.—There seems to be a general impression here that American wools are not equal in strength, fineness and luster to those grown in Australia, and especially in Western Victoria and the Riverina district. The samples of American wools, and especially those grown in the State of Ohio, sent to the Melbourne International Exhibition, did much to remove the false impression in regard to American wools. These samples were admitted by experts to be far superior to anything of the kind ever grown in these colonies.—*Report of U. S. Consul Griffin from Sydney, New South Wales.*

WOOL Consumption in Great Britain.—The people of the United States consume more wool *per capita* than the English or any other people. They consume less shoddy *per capita* than the English or any other people. The amount of wool grown in the United Kingdom in 1889 was 182,772,200 pounds, of which there was exported 21,768,000 pounds, leaving for home consumption 111,004,200 pounds (see tables of the *Bradford Observer*, 1891). The amount of imported wool retained for home consumption in 1889 was 358,266,000 pounds. The total wool consumption of the British manufacturers was 469,270,200 pounds.

“The Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom” shows that the imports of woollen and worsted manufactures into Great Britain for 1889, including yarns, were valued at £12,207,511, or \$59,084,858, of which amount £810,332 were re-exported, leaving the net value of woollen imports \$55,162,346. The exports for the same year were as follows:

Exports of British Wool Products.

Clothes and coatings, &c.....	£10,604,248
Flannels, blankets, &c.....	1,185,932
Stuffs, mixed and unmixed.....	6,546,636
Carpets and druggets.....	1,271,506
Of all other sorts.....	1,767,569
Yarns.....	4,841,514
 Total.....	£25,666,406
	\$124,225,405

So that the exports exceeded in value the imports by the sum of..... \$69,063,059

Great Britain exported 207,189,176 pounds of wool manufactured in her mills in excess of the quantity imported in the manufactured form. This amount must be subtracted from the total consumption of her manufacture, to ascertain the *per capita* consumption of her people. The actual consumption of wool by the British people was therefore 263,081,024 pounds. The population of Great Britain in 1890 was about 38,000,000, and the *per capita* consumption of wool by these millions was therefore 6.9 pounds instead of 10 pounds.—*S. N. D. North.*

WOOL Consumption in the United States.

Year.	Imports of Wool.	Home Production of Wool Preceding Year.	Total Imports and Home Production of Wool.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1840.....	9,998,740	35,802,114	45,700,854
1850.....	18,695,294	52,516,969	71,212,263
1860.....	26,282,955	60,264,913	86,547,868
1870.....	38,634,067	162,000,000	200,634,067
1880.....	99,372,440	232,500,000	331,872,440
1890.....	109,902,106	295,779,479	405,681,585
	Imports of Wool Manufactures allowing 3 lbs of Wool to the \$1 in value.	Total Consumption.	Per Capita Consumption of Wool.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1840.....	31,095,276	76,796,130	4 49/100
1850.....	58,178,613	129,390,876	5 58/100
1860.....	128,497,923	215,045,791	6 84/100
1870.....	105,289,422	305,923,489	7 98/100
1880.....	95,503,641	427,376,081	8 52/100
1890.....	162,496,269	568,177,854	9 7/100

WOOL, Comparison of Prices of Ohio and Australian.

Year.	Price of fine Ohio fleece, scoured.	Price in London of Australian average fleece, scoured.	Difference between the two prices.
1881.....	\$0.95 1/2	\$0.53	\$0.42 1/2
1882.....	.90 1/2	.53	.37 1/2
1883.....	.86	.51	.35
1884.....	.80 1/2	.48	.32 1/2
1885.....	.71 1/4	.41	.30 1/4
1886.....	.74	.41	.33
1887.....	.73 1/4	.42	.31 1/4
1888.....	.68	.42	.26
1889.....	.73 1/2	.48	.25 1/2
1890.....	.73 1/4	.44	.29 1/4
1891.....	.70 3/4	.40	.30 3/4
1892.....	.62 1/4	.32	.30 1/4

Average difference for the twelve years, 32 cents.

The prices for Ohio fleece are furnished by Messrs. Mauger & Avery of Boston, Mass., and the London prices are furnished by Helmuth, Schwartz & Co., the well-known London wool brokers.

WOOL AND COTTON Manufacturing Compared.

THE FREE RAW MATERIAL INDUSTRY VS. THE PROTECTED RAW MATERIAL INDUSTRY.

Years.	Wool.		Cotton.	
	Value.	Value per capita.	Value.	Value per capita.
1820.....	\$1,413,068	\$0.46	\$32,000,000	\$2.49
1830.....	14,528,166	.88	46,350,458	2.71
1840.....	20,696,999	.82	65,501,687	2.82
1850.....	43,207,545	1.86	115,081,774	3.68
1860.....	65,596,364	2.09	.....	....
1870.....	177,495,689	4.60	177,489,730	4.00
1880.....	267,252,918	5.84	192,000,110.	3.83
1890.....	338,231,109	5.45	.....	....

The industry where raw materials are protected outstripped that where raw materials were free.

YANKEE CONSUMPTIVE CAPACITY.—This country has about one-twentieth of the world's population, but consumes 28 per cent. of the world's crop of sugar, 30 per cent. of the world's coffee, one-third of the world's iron, a third of the world's steel and copper, more than a quarter of the world's cotton and wool, a third of the india rubber of the world and more than half of the world's supply of tin and 40 per cent. of all the coal from the world's mines.

TIN PLATE *Duty Did Not Increase Prices of Galvanized Iron.*—It is alleged that an advance of 1 cent per pound in the price of galvanized sheet iron followed closely upon the imposition of the additional tin-plate duties of 1.2 cents per pound. The following list of prices, furnished by the McDaniel & Harvey Company, one of the largest manufacturers of galvanized sheet iron in the country, disposes of the charge :

Average Price of Galvanized Sheet Iron, No. 24 Gauge.

[The same proportion holds good for all other gauges.]

Year.	List price per pound.	Net price per pound.	
		Cents.	Discount.
1888.....	13	65 and 5 per cent.....	4.32 $\frac{1}{4}$
1889.....	13	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 per cent...	4.12
1890.....	13	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.....	4.22 $\frac{1}{4}$
1891.....	13	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 per cent....	4.01 $\frac{1}{4}$
1892 (up to July).....	14	70 and 10 per cent....	3.78

PRICES OF TIN PLATE.—The Welsh manufacturer who is selling his tin plates at present low prices could tell the American Free-Trade "reformer" a thing or two

about who pays the duty. The *American Manufacturer* furnishes the following comparison of prices:

Prices of Bessemer Steel Coke Finish I. C. Tin Plate, f.o.b., Liverpool.

		1892.	1891.	1890.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.,	1st week	12 6	17 6	16 3
"	2d "	13 0	17 9	16 6
"	3d "		18 0	16 6
"	4th "	12 9	18 0	16 6
"	5th "	12 9	18 0	16 6
Feb.,	1st "	12 6	18 0	16 3
"	2d "	12 6	18 0	16 3
"	3d "	12 6	18 0	16 3
"	4th "	12 6	18 0	16 3
March,	1st "	12 6	18 0	15 0
"	2d "	12 6	17 9	15 0
"	3d "	12 6	17 9	15 0
"	4th "	12 6	17 9	15 6
"	5th "	12 6		
April,	1st "	12 6	17 6	15 6
"	2d "	12 3	17 6	15 6
"	3d "	12 0	17 3	14 9
"	4th "	12 0	17 3	14 9
May,	1st "	12 0	17 0	13 9
"	2d "	12 0	16 3	13 9
"	3d "	12 0	16 3	13 9

Now, the McKinley increase in duty was \$1.30 a box, and we find the plates selling \$1 to \$1.25 less than a year ago. The foreigner pays that much of the Tariff by lowering prices to make allowances for it to the American buyer. When a few more American tin mills get under way, he will pay it all.

In the following table is compiled, from quotations in the *Iron Age*, the wholesale prices, per box, of coke Bessemer bright tin plates, IC, 14 by 20, at New York, from 1890 to 1892:

Months.	Price.	Months.	Price.	Months.	Price.
1890.		November	\$5.44	September	\$5.43
January	\$4.72	December	5.24	October	5.37
February	4.61	1891.		November	5.31
March	4.46	January	5.35	December	5.30
April	4.42	February	5.47	1892.	
May	4.42	March	5.36	January	5.30
June	4.43	April	5.26	February	5.30
July	4.49	May	5.17	March	5.30
August	4.66	June	5.35	April	5.30
September	5.17	July	5.28		
October	5.49	August	5.39		

HOW WE Were Bleed Once Upon a Time.—*Tin-plate Prices since the McKinley Tin-plate Tariff took effect, July 1891.*—Following is given a comparison in parallel columns between the New York prices of IC coke plates for the six

months immediately preceding and for the six months immediately succeeding that event:

New York Prices of IC Coke Tin Plates in 1891.

	Per box.		Per box.
January.....	\$5.40	July.....	\$5.35
February.....	5.45	August.....	5.35
March.....	5.35	September.....	5.45
April.....	5.25	October.....	5.35
May.....	5.20	November.....	5.30
June.....	5.35	December.....	5.30

It will be observed that the price in July, the first month after the new duty was levied, shows no advance over the quotation from the month before, notwithstanding the advance of \$1.30 a box in the Tariff. Who paid the increase? The following comparison of prices of tin plates in Liverpool during the same months answers the question:

Highest Price Paid per Box of IC Bessemer Steel Coke Tin Plates Delivered at Liverpool for Each Month of 1891, according to Ryland's Iron Trade Circular :

January 3.....	\$4.14	July 4.....	\$3.71
February 7.....	4.32	August 1.....	3.22
March 7.....	4.32	September 4.....	3.22
April 4.....	4.32	October 3.....	3.22
May 23.....	3.77	November 7.....	3.22
June 6.....	3.71	December 5.....	3.22

That is, the price to the foreigner was forced down after the increased duty was levied. Last December he was selling for \$3.22 a box, plates upon which the duty was \$2.37; whereas in April he had sold similar plates, upon which the duty was \$1.08, for \$4.32 a box. In other words, when the duty was raised \$1.30 a box, his price dropped \$1.10—a way foreigners have of paying our Tariffs.

FREIGHT RATES reduced under Protection.—In addition to the great reduction in the last 20 years in the cost of agricultural production is an equal reduction in the cost of transportation, as seen in the following table:

Annual average freight rates per bushel of wheat for transportation from Chicago to New York for each year from 1857 to 1891, inclusive.

[Prepared by Mr. J. C. Brown, statistician New York Produce Exchange.]

Average rates per bushel.

Calendar year.	By lake and canal. Cents.	By lake and rail. Cents.	By all rail. Cents.
1857.....	25.29	.....	.....
1858.....	16.28	.....	.....
1859.....	17.59	.....	.....

1860.	24.83		
1861.	26.55		
1862.	26.33		
1863.	22.91		
1864.	28.36		
1865.	26.62		
1866.	29.61		
1867.	22.36		
1868.	22.79	29.0	42.6
1869.	25.12	25.0	35.1
1870.	17.10	22.0	33.3
1871.	20.24	25.0	31.0
1872.	24.47	28.0	33.5
1873.	19.19	26.9	33.2
1874.	14.10	16.9	28.7
1875.	11.43	14.6	24.1
1876.	9.58	11.8	16.5
1877.	11.24	15.8	20.3
1878.	9.15	11.4	17.7
1879.	11.60	13.8	17.3
1880.	12.27	15.7	19.9
1881.	8.19	10.4	14.4
1882.	7.89	10.9	14.6
1883.	8.37	11.5	16.5
1884.	6.31	9.55	13.125
1885.	5.87	9.02	14.00
1886.	8.71	12.00	16.50
1887.	8.51	12.00	b15.74
1888.	5.93	11.00	b14.50
1889.	6.89	8.70	15.00
1890.	5.85	8.50	14.81
1891.	5.96	8.53	15.00

a Including canal tolls until 1882, but not Buffalo transfer charges.

b Averages of officially published Tariffs.

VIEW Foreigners Take of Our Tariff.

We are, therefore, forced to conclude that, just as in the case of crude iron, steel and certain descriptions of manufactured iron, the United States will shortly be independent of us in other respects. That market—valuable as it undoubtedly was a few years since—is becoming of less importance to us day by day. *Protection, which, it was thought, would only impede the progress of the American iron industry, has proved to be the very "rock of its salvation."* And much as we may regret the result for our own sake, the American people, it must be admitted, have shown a much keener appreciation of what was essential to their progress than our own Free-Trade doctrinaires would be willing to admit.—*London Iron and Coal Trade Review, Jan. 31, 1890.*

Owing to the depression in English manufactures, due to the new American Tariff, prices have fallen lower than ever before, and the finer class of goods are selling at the bare cost of manufacture to get them into the American market.—*Paris Moniteur de la Mode.*

It is obvious that an awkward condition of affairs may be brought about before long, if the Welsh makers and their financial supporters deem it necessary to recommence production on a large scale. If the plates are made, they will have to be sold without much delay, and as the United States market is the largest consumer, efforts may be made to push sales there through usual or unusual channels at *prices which will allow for the McKinley duty*, and below the figures for which the American vendors of the stocks now on hand are holding out. We do not assert that this will be the case, simply because the issue is not yet raised, but we think it is very probable.—*London Ironmonger*.

FREE-TRADERS Disagree. Both Speeches Made on Same Day.

Our Tariff is closing the foreign markets against us. We must have access to the products. Sixty-six millions of consumers is a good market, but 660,000,000 is 10 times better.—*Roger Q. tor Carlisle in Debate on Mills, Speech in Iowa, 1890.* *McKinley Tariff, 1890.*

MORE TRUTH ABOUT PRICES.—Our readers will remember how we squelched McKinley price liars some months ago by our compilation of comparative prices of common necessities used by the people. We showed that almost everything they bought was cheaper in 1891, under the new Tariff, than in 1889, before it passed, and very much cheaper than the same things sold for in 1857 under a Tariff for revenue only. Well, since then we have noticed that prices of manufactured goods have continued to fall, so we sent to our thousands of agents in all parts of the country for later reports on prices. They have all come in now and we have compiled a new comparison showing not only that prices were lower in October, 1891, than in October, 1890, but that they are lower now than in 1891. It clinches the lie on the prices liar right down to date. Below is presented this last exhibit of the retail market prices which the great majority of the American people have paid and do pay for what they buy. They were gathered in every instance by a reliable and reputable person from the books and daily transactions of retail stores throughout the Union. The average of all the reports for each article is shown in the table :

Articles.	1857.	Oct., 1889.	Oct., 1890.	July, 1892.
Axe.....	\$1.61 ⁵³ / ₁₀₀	\$1.00 ⁵ / ₁₀	\$0.93 ⁵ / ₁₄	\$0.81 ⁵³ / ₁₀₀
Binding twine, lb.	.22 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	.15 ⁴ / ₁₀	.13 ⁹⁷ / ₁₀₀	.13 ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀
Blankets.....	6 03	4.48	3.99	3.25
Blue shirting, y'd.	.20 ⁴⁸ / ₁₀₀	.12 ⁴⁸ / ₁₀₀	.11 ¹³ / ₁₀₀	.09 ²⁹ / ₁₀₀
Boots.....	5.50	3 61 ⁷ / ₁₀	3.07	2.79
Calico, yard.....	.15 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	.07 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	.06 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀

Carpets—

ingrain, yard	1.58 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.77 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	.69 ⁷⁷ / ₁₀₀	.59
Brussels, yard	1.84 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	1.22 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	1.03 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.96 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀
Cotton gloves	43 ⁵¹ / ₁₀₀	.28 ⁶¹ / ₁₀₀	.24 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀	.19 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀
Cotton knit goods	1.03 ⁸ / ₁₀	.52 ⁴⁷ / ₁₀₀	.47 ⁹⁸ / ₁₀₀	.38 ⁸² / ₁₀₀
Cotton thread,				
spool	11 ² / ₁₀₀	.05 ³⁹ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁷⁶ / ₁₀₀	.04 ³⁹ / ₁₀₀
Crowbar, pound	12 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀	.07 ⁶¹ / ₁₀₀	.06 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀
Drawing chains	1.38 ¹⁷ / ₂₂	.78 ¹⁹ / ₁₀₀	.63 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.51 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀
Farm wagons	182.98	74.80	66.17	55.90
File	58 ²⁸ / ₁₀₀	.29 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	.22 ⁹¹ / ₁₀₀	.19 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀
Fork, 8 tined				
(1/2-dozen)	1.13 ⁹ / ₁₀	.68 ⁹¹ / ₁₀₀	.56 ⁴⁴ / ₁₀₀	.46 ¹³ / ₁₀₀
Flannel, yard	75 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	.41 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	.37 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀	.32 ⁶⁶ / ₁₀₀
Fruit jars, doz.	3 11 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	1.14 ⁶³ / ₁₀₀	1.05 ⁵⁴ / ₁₀₀	.93 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Gingham, yard	26 ² / ₃	.11 ⁵⁴ / ₁₀₀	.10 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀	.08 ⁶⁶ / ₁₀₀
Hand saw	2.60	1.62	1.48	1.29
Hoe	96	.54 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	.45 ¹⁹ / ₁₀₀	.36 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀
Hemp rope, lb.	27 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₀	.15 ¹⁹ / ₁₀₀	.14 ²² / ₁₀₀	.12 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Linen, yard	91 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.52 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀	.47 ⁷ / ₈	.37 ⁵ / ₁₀₀
Mowing machine	150.63	63.87	55.16	46.77
Nails, wire, lb.	17 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁶² / ₁₀₀	.03 ⁵⁷ / ₁₀₀
Nails, iron, lb.	09 ⁵² / ₁₀₀	.04 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀	.03 ⁷¹ / ₁₀₀	.03 ⁴ / ₁₀₀
Oil cloth, yard	87 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	.39 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.33 ⁸² / ₁₀₀	.28
Overalls	1.48	.89 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	.79 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	.70 ⁵³ / ₁₀₀
Pearl buttons, doz.	26 ⁷⁰ / ₁₀₀	.13 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	.12 ⁶⁷ / ₁₀₀	.12 ⁸³ / ₁₀₀
Pins, paper	13 ⁷⁶ / ₁₀₀	.07 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	.05 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁶⁷ / ₁₀₀
Plow (two-horse)	23.82	13.84	12.52	11.11
Rake (horse)	40.77	24.07	21.13	19.55
Reaper	260.41	147.43	128.83	112.06
Rubber boots	5.32 ⁴¹ / ₁₀₀	3.43	3.05 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀	2.65 ²³ / ₁₀₀
Salt, barrel	3 31 ⁶ / ₁₉	1.76 ⁴⁸ / ₁₀₀	1.53	1.34 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀
Shoes	4.37 ⁴ / ₇	2.52 ⁹⁶ / ₁₀₀	2.32 ³² / ₁₀₀	1.99 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀
Sheeting, yard	19 ²⁹ / ₁₀₀	.11 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	.08 ⁶¹ / ₁₀₀	.07 ⁵⁷ / ₁₀₀
Shovel	1.55 ¹ / ₁₁	.91 ⁵⁸ / ₁₀₀	.82 ⁶³ / ₁₀₀	.70 ⁹ / ₁₀₀
Spade	1.50 ¹³ / ₁₀₀	.94 ¹² / ₁₀₀	.85 ⁴⁷ / ₁₀₀	.76 ⁴⁵ / ₁₀₀
Starch, pound	15 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀	.09 ⁶² / ₁₀₀	.08 ⁴³ / ₁₀₀	.07 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀
Straw hat, good	1.80 ⁶⁷ / ₁₀₀	1.15 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	1.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.81 ⁴¹ / ₁₀₀
Straw hat, com'n	.61 ⁴¹ / ₁₀₀	.34 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.27 ¹² / ₁₀₀	.20 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀
Sugar, granulated, pound	22 ⁷⁰ / ₁₀₀	.09 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀	.08 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀	.05 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀
Sugar, brown, lb.	20 ²³ / ₁₀₀	.07 ⁹² / ₁₀₀	.07 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁹ / ₁₀₀
Scythe	1.62 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	1.02 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀	.86 ⁸² / ₁₀₀	.75 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀
Tin dipper, 1 quart	27 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	.12 ³² / ₁₀₀	.12 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀	.09 ⁷⁹ / ₁₀₀
Tin milk				
pail, 12 quart	.92 ³³ / ₁₀₀	.54 ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀	.45 ¹³ / ₁₀₀	.38 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀
pan, 8 quart	.51 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	.22 ⁹⁶ / ₁₀₀	.19 ⁶¹ / ₁₀₀	.17 ⁴⁶ / ₁₀₀
Ticking, yard	43 ⁴⁴ / ₁₀₀	.20 ⁶⁵ / ₁₀₀	.18 ⁴³ / ₁₀₀	.15 ³ / ₄
Washboard, zinc	.57 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	.36 ⁵² / ₁₀₀	.28 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀₀	.23 ⁵⁸ / ₁₀₀
Washtub, medi'm	1.36 ⁹ / ₁₀₀	.85 ⁷⁸ / ₁₀₀	.82 ⁵³ / ₁₀₀	.72 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀
Wheelbarrow	8.37 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	2.28	2.05 ⁶⁰ / ₁₀₀	1.81 ⁵ / ₁₀₀
Wooden pails	53 ⁷⁹ / ₁₀₀	.30 ⁴³ / ₁₀₀	.22 ¹⁹ / ₁₀₀	.19 ⁴⁹ / ₁₀₀

—American Economist.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

ADAMS, John Q.—As yet little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the article burdened with heavier duties by the last Tariff [of 1824]. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countryman which he must have otherwise paid to foreign industry and toil.

ATKINSON, Edward.—There has been during the 27 years since 1865, subject to temporary variations and fluctuations, a steady advance in the rates of wages, a steady reduction in the cost of labor per unit of product, and a corresponding reduction in the price of goods of almost every kind to the consumer.—*In May Forum, 1892.*

ATKINSON ON CLEVELAND.

THE DEMAGOGUE.

At any rate, the consumer has found life harder since this reform [*i. e.*, the McKinley Tariff] than before, and if there is a workingman anywhere who has had his wages increased by virtue of its operation he has not yet made himself known. — *Grover Cleveland, speech at Providence, R. I., April 2, 1892.*

THE INVESTIGATOR.

There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is to-day, nor a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product.—*Edward Atkinson, May Forum, 1892.*

BAYNESHAWE, Bernal.—Mr. Bernal Bayneshawe of the Leeds Forge Company, one of England's largest manufacturing concerns, after a protracted visit to this country, has no doubts about the effect of Protection on wages. He is quoted by the *Boston Journal* as follows:

“An English manufacturer is bound to kick long and hard when he is excluded from so important a market as the United States; but he is long-headed enough to know, after surveying industrial and manufacturing conditions in this country, that *Protection is the very salvation of the United States.* Englishmen of common sense would be ardent Protectionists if they lived in this country, and a

good many of them who have visited the United States in recent years are in favor of giving Protection a trial at home, notwithstanding the fact that *it would materially increase the wages of artisans.*"

BEACONSFIELD, Lord.—The time will come when the working classes in England will come to you on bended knees and pray you to remove your present [Free-Trade] legislation.—*Speech made in 1852.*

BENTON, Thos. H.—No price for property [after 1816]; no sales except those of the sheriff and the marshal; no purchasers at execution sales except the creditor, or some hoarder of money; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for the products of the farm; no sound of the hammer, except that of the auctioneer knocking down property. Distress was the universal cry of the people; relief, the universal demand, was thundered at the doors of all Legislatures, State and Federal.

BISMARCK, Prince, 1891.—Up to the seventies I was, by conviction, an adherent of Free-Trade, and, so to speak, born and bred in it. Until the year 1870 I was so much occupied by foreign affairs that I was not able to devote myself with energy to economic questions. After 1870 foreign affairs became quieter, and, when in the course of time I saw one blast furnace after another being put out and the national industry retrograding more and more, I became convinced that some change was necessary.—*Quoted in Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman.*

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, gave labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within the territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of Protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the Tariff system of the United States.—*Speech in the Reichstag, May 12, 1882.*

BLAINE Compares Britain and America.—In 1860 the population of the United States was in round numbers 31,000,000. At the same time the population of the United Kingdom was in round numbers 29,000,000. The wealth of the United States at that time was \$14,000,000,000; the wealth of the United Kingdom was \$29,000,000,000. The United Kingdom had therefore nearly the same population, but more than double the wealth of the United States, with machinery for manufacturing four-fold ^{more} than that of the United States. At the end of

twenty years (1860) it appeared that the United States had added nearly \$30,000,000,000 to her wealth, while the United Kingdom had added nearly \$15,000,000,000, or about one-half.

During this period of twenty years the United States had incurred the enormous loss of \$9,000,000,000 by internal war, while the United Kingdom was at peace, enjoyed exceptional prosperity, and made a far greater gain than in any other twenty years of her history—a gain which during four years was in a large part due to the calamity that had fallen upon the United States. The United Kingdom had added 6,000,000 to her population during the period of twenty years, while the addition to the United States exceeded 18,000,000.

By the compound ratio of population and wealth in each country, even without making allowance for the great loss incurred by the Civil War, it is plainly shown by the statistics here presented that the degree of progress in the United States under Protection far exceeded that of the United Kingdom under Free-Trade for the period named. In 1860 the average wealth, per capita, of the United Kingdom was \$1,000, while in the United States it was but \$450. In 1880 the United Kingdom had increased her per capita wealth to \$1,280, while the United States had increased her per capita wealth to \$870. The United Kingdom had in twenty years increased her per capita wealth twenty-three per cent., while the United States had increased her per capita wealth more than ninety-three per cent. If allowance should be made for war losses the ratio of gain in the United States would far exceed one hundred per cent. Upon these results what ground has Mr. Gladstone for his assertion?—*Reply to Gladstone.*

BRIGHT, John.—In the city of Glasgow alone 41,000 out of every 100,000 live in homes having only one room, and, further, nearly one-third of the whole people dwell in homes of only one room, and more than two-thirds of the people of Scotland dwell in homes of not more than two rooms.

We find poverty and misery. What does it mean when all these families are living in homes of one room, to us who have several rooms and all the comforts of life? It means more than I can describe and more than I will attempt to enter into; and as need begets need, so poverty and misery beget poverty and misery. And so in all our great towns, and not a little in our small towns, there is misery and helplessness, much as I have described. In fact, looking at the past, to me it is a melancholy thing to look at; there is much of it which excites in me not astonishment only, but horror. The fact is, there passes before my eyes a vision of millions of families—not individuals, but families—fathers, mothers, children—passing, ghastly, sorrow-stricken, in never ending procession, from their cradles to their graves.

BROUGHAM, Lord.—It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by the

glut, to stifle in the cradle, those infant manufactures in the United States, which the war has forced into existence.

BRYCE, Prof. James.—With one interval of trade depression, it [the United States] has for twenty years been developing its amazing natural resources so fast as to produce an amount of wealth, which is not only greater, but more widely diffused through the population, than in any other part of the world, and the people allow themselves luxuries such as the masses enjoy in no other country.—*American Commonwealth.*

BUCHANAN, James.—With unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and all the elements of natural wealth, our manufacturers have suspended, our public works are retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is in a deplorable condition.—*Annual Message.*

CARLYLE, Thomas.—In Carlyle's opinion, Free-Trade "was the most intense nonsense that ever provoked human patience." "The people of Australia were quite right," said he, "to protect their industries and to teach their young men trades, in complete disregard of Parliamentary and platform palaver. No nation ever got manufactures in any other way."

CHAMBERLAIN, Joseph.—The class of agricultural laborers of this country are never able to do more than make both ends meet, and have to look forward, in time of illness or on the approach of old age, to the workhouse as the one inevitable refuge against starvation. Children are stunted in their growth and dulled in their intellects for want of proper nourishment and proper food. The houses of the poor are so scanty and so inefficient that the most horrible immorality prevails, which seldom comes to the surface, but which is known to all those who move among the poor, while the ordinary conditions of life among the large proportion of the population are such that common decency is absolutely impossible; and all this goes on in sight of the mansions of the rich. Private charity of all forms and religious organizations can do nothing to remedy the evils which are so deep set in our social system.

CHURCHILL, Lord Randolph (1884).—I suspect free imports of the murder of our industries much in the same way as if I found a man standing over a corpse and plunging a knife into it I should suspect that man of homicide, and I should recommend a coroner's inquest and a trial by jury.

CLAY, Henry.—If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the Tariff of 1824.

In short, sir, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present constitution which exhibited a scene of the most widespread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly that term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the Tariff of 1824.

CLEVELAND'S "Bravery" and "Honesty."—Mr. Cleveland allowed three years of his old administration to pass before he declared himself. When other Democrats were struggling with the demon of darkness, he was silent. When he did speak out, he spoke well, but he was so skeptical of the issue he had himself precipitated that he sent Mr. Gorman and the late William L. Scott of St. Louis with a cut-and-dried platform, ignoring his own message, ignoring the Mills bill, and reasserting as the party law the straddle we had made in Chicago in 1884—*Henry Watter-son.*

In 1888, when Mr. Gorman and the late William L. Scott came to the St. Louis convention with a cut-and-dried platform, containing the cut-and-dried platform of 1884, *approved, as they stated, by Mr. Cleveland*, the convention repudiated the movement, and I heartily indorsed its action. *Not even Mr. Cleveland's name was potent enough to pull down the flag which he had placed at the masthead.*—*Senator Vest.*

Which Will He Stand By?

THE "ROBBER" MANUFACTURER.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer obtained solely by reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of the people. — *President Grover Cleveland, in office, Washington, D. C., December 3, 1888.*

THE "ROBBED" MANUFACTURER.

The manufacturer who sees in free raw materials a reduced cost of his products, resulting in an increased consumption and an extension of his markets, and a constant activity and return for his invested capital, can hardly trust the party who first resisted any reform in the Tariff, then juggled with it and last flatly refused him the relief he still needs.—*Mr. Grover Cleveland, looking for office, Providence, R. I., April 2, 1892.*

COBDEN, Richard (1844).—You have no right to doubt that in ten years from the time when England inauguates

the glorious era of commercial freedom, every civilized country will be Free-Traders to the backbone.

COOPER, Peter.—We can buy nothing cheap of foreign countries that must be bought at the expense of leaving our own good raw material unused and our own laborers unemployed.

FILLMORE, Millard.—The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low Tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,000,000 in 1847, to \$21,000,000 in 1851, with almost a certainty of a still further reduction in 1852. The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of our agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show, incontestably, that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy.—*Annual Message, 1851.*

The destruction of our manufactures by the Tariff of 1846 leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the articles sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England.—*Annual Message, 1852.*

FRANKLIN, Benjamin.—In England it is well known that whenever a manufactory is established which employs a number of hands, it raises the value of the land in the neighboring country all around it, partly by the greater demand near at hand for the products of the land and partly by the increase of money drawn by the manufacturers to that place. It seems, therefore, to the interest of all our farmers and owners of land to encourage home manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported from different countries.

GARFIELD, James A.—For the present the world is divided into separate nationalities, and that Divine command still applies: “He that provideth not for his own household has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel.” And till that era arrives described by the gentleman from Virginia, patriotism must supply the place of universal brotherhood. For the present Gortchakoff can do more good for the world by taking care of Russia. The great Bismarck can accomplish more for his era by being, as he is, a German to the core and promoting the welfare of the German Empire. Let Beaconsfield take care of England and McMahon take care of France, and let Americans devote themselves to the welfare of America. When each does his part for his own nation to promote prosperity, justice and peace, all will have done more for the world than if all had attempted to be cosmopolitans rather than patriots.

GIBBONS, Cardinal.—The question of the Tariff is not merely a question of party supremacy or of an advantage of one country over another or over several others ; in its results it reaches far out and deep down to the very foundations of our social fabric. No man or few men can sound its depths or work it out to its ultimate and minute consequences ; but every voter should, as a strict and solemn public duty, test it and probe and weigh it, in as far as his opportunities may permit, and thus cast his ballot intelligently.

GLADSTONE, W. E.—I think we most certainly must recognize—I hope you will forgive me for introducing matters that are not those of congratulation—how much ground has been lost by the doctrines of Free-Trade within the last 25 years. It is a great and heavy disappointment.—*Speech before the Cobden Club, May 12, 1890.*

“It the [Tariff] is in great part paid by the [English] manufacturer. By its effect his profits are diminished and his power to pay wages was diminished.—*Hansard, Vol. 68, pp. 503-4.*

In America it [*i. e.* Protection] makes you [Americans] produce more cloth and more iron at high prices, instead of more cereals and more cotton at low prices.

Since most capitals find an unlimited field for employment in cheap domestic production without Protection, it is demonstrated that Protection is not required in order to keep your capital at home.

No adversary will, I think, venture upon answering this by saying that the profits are larger in protected than in unprotected industries. First, because the best opinions seem to testify that in your protected trades profits are hard pressed by wages—a state of things very likely to occur, etc.—*North American Review, Jan., 1890.*

GOMPERS, Samuel, President American Federation of Labor.—I believe that in this country everything necessary for every purpose can be built and manufactured. I believe that any law which stands in the way of the progress of American workingmen should be swept away, and if it is necessary to have a law to improve the condition of American workmen, then that law should be passed. We should protect ourselves from the miserable conditions and poverty prevailing elsewhere, and anything that will protect and advance the interests of the wage workers of America has my absolute approval.

GREELEY, Horace.—To all the fine words we hear about “the impossibility of counteracting the laws of nature,” “trade regulating itself,” etc., we bow with due deference and wait for the sage to resume his argument. What we do affirm is this, that it is best for every nation to make at home all those articles of its own consumption that can just as well—that is, with nearly or quite as little labor—be made there as anywhere else.

HAMILTON, Alexander.—But though it were true that the immediate and certain effect of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics was an increase of price, it is universally true that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture. When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, it invariably becomes cheaper. Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, it can be afforded, and, accordingly, seldom or never fails to be sold cheaper, in process of time, than was the foreign article for which it is a substitute. The internal competition which takes place soon does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of the thing and with experience. Whence it follows that it is the interest of the community, with a view to eventual and permanent economy, to encourage the growth of manufactures. In a national view, a temporary enhancement of price must always be well compensated by a permanent reduction of it.—*Report on Manufactures.*

HARRISON, President.—Rarely, if ever before, in the history of the country has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people.—*Message to Congress, December, 1891.*

I cannot in this letter discuss the great issues that are now presented for debate; but I venture to call your attention to the significant action of the Chicago Convention upon the subject of the tariff. The majority report seemed to recognize that some regard might be had in tariff legislation for the interests of our American workingmen; that, in making tariff reductions, injury to our domestic industries should be avoided, and that such changes should be regardful of the labor and capital connected therewith. All of these declarations were stricken out by an overwhelming vote of the convention; and the resolutions adopted must, in the light of this vote, it seems to me, be construed to be an affirmative declaration that Democratic legislation upon the tariff will be without regard to its effect upon the wages of American workingmen and without any thought of its destructive effect upon American industries. What was rejected and what was adopted upon this subject at Chicago seem to me to constitute a declaration more extreme and more destructive than has ever before been promulgated by the Democratic party.—*Letter to Republican League of Clubs, June 24, 1892.*

HARTER, Congressman.—I would abolish every custom house in the land. I would rather vote for the establishment of an institution to spread the cancer or a field in which to propagate cholera, or a school in which to

teach vice and crime, rather than to vote for a Protective Tariff of any kind.

HEWITT, Abram S.—The amount which I pay out for labor, when I include every particle of raw material beginning at the ground—and I am a miner both of ore and coal—I have never, with all my anxiety to get it down, got it below 90 per cent on the value of the finished product.

INGERSOLL, Robert G.—If Free-Trade could be adopted to-morrow, there would be an instant shrinkage of values in this country. Probably the immediate loss would equal \$20,000,000,000—that is to say, one-third the value of the country. No one can tell its extent. All things are so interwoven that to destroy one industry cripples another, and the influence keeps on until it touches the circumference of human interests.

JACKSON, Andrew.—Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defense. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, lead, iron and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war.—*Letter to Dr. Coleman. April 26, 1824.*

JENKINS, Sir John, who is one of the foremost manufacturers of the United Kingdom, said :

“ When Mr. Cleveland sent in his famous Tariff Message, I was asked, with other manufacturers, to give my opinion of it, and I unhesitatingly said such a policy would be a grand thing for England. I think so still, of course, and for that reason, perhaps, we would not be sorry to see such a change again in American political life.”

JEFFERSON, Thomas.—Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort ; and if those who quote me as of a different opinion will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent domestic fabric can be obtained, without regard to difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not have a supply at home equal to our demand. and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which has so long wantonly wielded it.—*Letter to Benjamin Austin, March 16, 1816.*

An equilibrium of agriculture, manufactures and commerce is certainly become essential to our independence. Manufactures, sufficient for our own consumption, of

what we raise the raw material—and no more. Commerce sufficient to carry the surplus product of agriculture, beyond our own consumption, to a market for exchanging it for articles we cannot raise—and no more. These are the true limits of manufactures and commerce. To go beyond them is to increase our dependence on foreign nations and our liability to war.—*Letter to Governor Jay.*

LABOUCHERE, Henry.—I have never believed that the principles of political economy are of universal application. Free-Trade suits us, but if I had been an American I should have been a Protectionist twenty years ago.—*In New York Herald, September 22, 1891.*

LINCOLN, Abraham.—I have long thought that if there be any article of necessity which can be produced at home, with as little or nearly the same labor as abroad, it would be better to protect that article of labor at its true standard of value.—*Speech at Pittsburgh, February 15, 1861.*

LIZT, Frederic (Famous German Professor).—It is not true, then, as has been pretended, that Protection enhances the prices of domestic products by the amount of the Protective duty. Duties may cause a temporary increase of prices, but in any country prepared for manufacturing, home competition soon reduces the prices below the rates at which they would have remained under the operation of Free-Trade. It is notorious that under the influence of manufacturing industry, property in land has increased from 50 to 100 per cent.; that the wages of labor have also advanced; that many routes of transportation and travel are perfected, or in course of construction, throughout the territories.

MADISON, James.—That the encouragement of manufactures was an object of the power to regulate trade, is proved by the use made of the power for that object in the first session of the First Congress under the Constitution, when among the members present were so many who had been members of the Federal convention which framed the Constitution, and of the State conventions which ratified it; each of these classes, consisting also of members who had opposed it and who had espoused the Constitution in its actual form. It does not appear from the printed proceedings of Congress on that occasion that the power was denied by any of them. And it may be remarked that members from Virginia in particular, as well of the Anti-Federal as of the Federal Party, the names then distinguishing those who had opposed and those who had approved the Constitution, did not hesitate to propose duties and to suggest even prohibitions in favor of the several articles of her production. By one a duty was proposed on mineral coal in favor of Virginia coal pits; by another a duty on hemp was proposed, to encourage the growth of that article; and by a third, a prohibition even

of foreign beef was suggested as a measure of sound policy. (1828)—*Vol. 3, p. 641, Official Papers and Cors.*

Every President from General Washington to John Quincy Adams, inclusive, has recognized the power of a Tariff in favor of manufactures, without indicating a doubt or that a doubt existed anywhere. (1827.)—*Vol. 3, p. 573, Letters and Cors.*

MANNING, Cardinal.—There is no doubt that Free Trade, freedom of contract, buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, are axioms of commercial prudence. They are hardly worthy of being called a science. Nevertheless, this freedom of trade has immensely multiplied all branches of commerce and developed the energies of all our industrial population. But it has created two things—the irresponsible wealth, which stagnates, and the starvation wages of the labor market. This cheapest market is the market of the lacklands, penniless and helpless.—*Nineteenth Century, December, 1890.*

McALLISTER, Ward.—This McKinley bill, if it is not repealed by the clamor our women will and must in the near future raise against it, will add more than one-third to the amount each lady who wears imported dresses must pay for them. . . . If you apply to one of the best modistes she will frankly tell you, “This [imported] dinner dress I must charge \$850 for; if I copy it for you, using the same materials of which it is made, it will cost you \$250.”

McDONALD, Sir John A., late Premier of Canada.—Suppose I have 1000 bushels of barley on this [the Canadian] side, which I desire to sell in the United States. Under present law in America I must pay 15 cents [McKinley duty 30 cents] per bushel, or \$150 in all upon my 1000 bushels, before I am permitted to cross the line with my barley, and when I do cross the American line with it, how much do I get for it? Why, I get the American price, the same that barley is selling for over there. I don't add to that price the 15 cents per bushel that I paid in at the customs house. Therefore, “the Tariff is a tax,” but unfortunately it is a tax upon our people, who ship their produce to the United States.

McKINLEY, William, Jr.—It is the high ad valoremis that you gentlemen advocating Tariff “reform” keep before your eyes. You shut your eyes to the diminishing prices. The favorite assault of the Democratic Free-Trader or revenue Tariff “reformer” is to parade these high percentages and ad valorem equivalents to show the enormous burdens of taxation that we impose upon the people of the United States.

Now, let us look at this for a moment while we are passing. When steel rails were \$100 a ton we had a duty on them of \$28 a ton. What would be the equivalent ad valorem? Twenty-eight per cent. That is not enormous. My friend from Texas even would not hold that as too high

an ad valorem equivalent. But the very instant we reduce the price of steel rails to \$50 a ton, because of that duty of \$28, which encouraged our own producers to engage in this business—when the price went down to \$50 a ton the ad valorem equivalent went up to 56 per cent.; for \$28 a ton duty, with steel rails at \$50 a ton, would be equivalent to 56 per cent. They are troubled about the ad valorem equivalent. They look to percentages; we look to prices. We would rather have steel rails at \$50 a ton and an ad valorem equivalent of 50 per cent. than to have steel rails at \$100 a ton and an ad valorem equivalent of only 28 per cent. They pursue a shadow; we enjoy the substance.

- What do we care about ad valorem? But you will hear of high ad valorems in this debate from its beginning to its close.

MILLS, Roger Q.—We must exchange the things we do not want for those things we must have. To do this we must have absolute *Free-Trade*.

MITCHELL, Sir Henry.—In a discussion at the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Sir Henry Mitchell deprecated discussion as yet on the McKinley Tariff, but said: “One effect of the Tariff was certainly to injure the trade of the Bradford district very seriously. It was impossible to export goods to America unless they were prepared to take lower prices, and that meant less profits of manufacturers and less wages for workpeople.” Here then is another witness to the controversy, “Who pays the Import Duty?”—*London Fair Trade, November 14, 1890.*

MONROE, James.—Having formerly communicated my views to Congress respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged. I recommend a review of the Tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defense and independence of the country.—*Seventh Annual Message.*

MORLEY, John.—It is an awful fact—it is really not short of awful—that in this country [Great Britain], with all its wealth, all its vast resources, all its power, 45 per cent.—that is to say, nearly one-half—of the persons who reach the age of 60 are or have been paupers. I say that it is a most tremendous fact, and I cannot conceive any subject more worthy of the attention of the Legislature, more worthy of the attention of us all.

PHILLIPS, Wendell.—The mainspring of our progress is high wages—wages at such a level that the workingman can spare his wife to preside over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper, and lift himself from the deadening level of mere toil. That dollar left after all the bills are paid on Saturday night

means education, independence, self respect, manhood ; it increases the value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continent with cities and cobwebs it with railways. The one remaining dollar insures progress and guarantees millions to its owner, better than a score of statutes. It is worth more than a thousand colleges, and makes armies and police superfluous.

RANDALL, Samuel J.—In the great and wealthy counties of Pennsylvania, farmers and mechanics alike—Democratic and Republican—believe with the great statesman leader of the Democratic party in that State—Hon. Samuel J. Randall :

1. That no man can buy another man's labor until he can sell his own.
2. If he buys the labor of the English or German workman, he cannot be certain they will buy his in return.
3. That the nearer the farmer and the skilled workman are to each other the more of each other's labor will they get, and the easier and cheaper they exchange it.
4. That there is a law of compensation in all things ; the more wages the mechanic engaged in skilled diversified labor receives the more he buys of the farmer, and the more he pays and is able to pay for it.

RANDOLPH, John.—It is in such a climate [*i.e.*, as England's] only that the human animal can bear without extirpation the corrupted air, the noisome exhalations, the incessant labor of these accursed manufactories. Yes, sir, accursed, for I say it is an accursed thing, which I will neither taste, nor touch, nor handle. If we were to act here on the English system we should have the yellow fever at Philadelphia and New York, not in August merely, but from June to January and from January to June. The climate of this country alone, were there no other natural obstacles to it, says aloud—you shall not manufacture.

ROGERS, J. H.—An interview with J. H. Rogers, chairman of the Welsh Tin Plate Makers' Association, and perhaps the largest manufacturer of tin plate in the world, was published in the South Wales *Daily News* of July 18, 1892, upon his return from America, whither he had come to look after a tin-plate plant which he is establishing here. The interview was in part as follows :

“Are there any works in course of erection in America now?”

“Yes, there are several. I only visited a few. The manufacture of tin plate is, however, *very rapidly taking root in the United States*, and some very magnificent plants have been erected. One of the works which I visited was the *finest which I have ever seen*. An enormous steel and tin plate concern is being built in Chicago.”

“Supposing Mr. Cleveland were elected, what do you think would be the effect of his policy?”

“I think the result would be that the duties would be generally lowered, and that wages would consequently fall.

The working class would, of course, not be willing to remain without work, and manufacturers would have to reduce wages to enable them to compete successfully with other countries. Wages in America are at present double what they are here, but if America adopted Free-Trade they would probably be reduced one-half, and become equal to the wages paid here. The question of Free-Trade or Protection in America is, therefore, of far more importance to the working class of America than it is to any class in this country. In America the working class earns high wages at present, and the cost of living out there is so little more than it is here that they have much greater comfort and are able to save more rapidly."

RUSKIN, John.—Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold, and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger.

SALISBURY, Lord.—We live in an age of a war of Tariffs. Every nation is trying how it can, by agreement with its neighbor, get the greatest possible Protection for its own industries, and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors.

This kind of negotiation is continually going on. It has been going on for the last year and a half with great activity.

I want to point out to you that what I observe is that while A is very anxious to get a favor of B and B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. [Cheers.]

What is the reason for that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has deliberately stripped herself of the armor and the weapons by which the battle has to be fought.

You cannot do business in this world of evil and suffering on those terms. If you go to market you must bring money with you. If you fight, you must fight with the weapons with which those you have to contend against are fighting.

It is not easy for you to say, "I am a Quaker; I do not fight at all; I have no weapon," and to expect that people will pay the same regard to you and be as anxious to obtain your good will and to consult your interests as they will be of the people who have retained their armor and still hold their weapons. [Hear, hear.]

The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets—that is to say, A says to B, "If you will make your duties such that I can sell in your markets, I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market."

But we begin by saying we will levy no duties on anybody, and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of Free-Trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get out of it. [Cheers.]

It may be noble, but it is not business. [Loud cheers.]
On those terms you will get nothing, and I am sorry to
have to tell you that you are practically getting nothing.—
Speech at Hastings, England, May, 1892.

TAYLOR, Richard (*Ex-Confederate General*).—We made two great mistakes. Had we avoided them we should have conquered you. The first was that we did not substantially destroy the protective features of the Tariff in the winter session of 1857 and 1858 by an act which provided a rapid sliding scale to Free-Trade. . . . We could have passed such a law and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces, workshops, woolen and cotton mills and steel and bar-iron works of the whole North and West, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and Territories. When the war was ready for you you would not have been ready for the war. *You could not have armed and equipped and put in the field a large army nor built a large navy.* You would have been without supplies, machinery and workmen, and you would have been without money and credit.

TAYLOR, Zachary.—I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor, at last, on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give new and increased stimulus to agriculture and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce.—*First Annual Message, 1849.*

TUPPER, Sir Charles.—At the Congress of “Chambers of Commerce of the Empire” held in London, June 28, 1892, Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, said: “In 1890 England took from the products in the United States of America £97,000,000 sterling without the imposition of 1 farthing of duty. How much did they take in return? Thirty-two millions, so that two-thirds of what they sent to this country was required to be paid for by sending cash out of the country, as they would not make an exchange. They adopted a policy that, as I say, did not make a return of one-third to this country in the shape of products. Were they satisfied? Not at all. They sat down and constructed the McKinley Tariff. With what view? To see how much they could reduce the paltry £32,000,000 of the products of this country that they were receiving. [Cheers.] By a stroke of the pen they knocked off 10 per cent. of that paltry £32,000,000. Now, that does not appear to me to show any wonderful appreciation of the treatment that they were receiving in this country. But what more did they do? They, like a great octopus, threw their tentacles over the whole of South America and the West Indies, with the determination to drive British trade out of that country, and they are going to do it. Read the language of the British Consul in Brazil, and what does he tell you? He tells the people of this country: ‘You must

make up your minds to lose the Brazilian trade, because the United States has got hold of Brazil under the reciprocity clause." By doing that they have done that which I hold to be a greater crime—I will not use the word "crime" in relation to fiscal arrangements, I will say a greater wrong to this country—than their imposition of the McKinley Tariff and knocking down the small amount of the product of British industry sent into the United States, a greater wrong by throwing their tentacles around Brazil and the other South American countries, the Antilles and the West Indies, with a view to drive England and Canada completely out of the Southern Hemisphere."

WASHINGTON, George.—The promotion of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an energetic government. I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion on this subject by the uniformity of my practice in giving a decided preference to the products and fabrics of America whenever it may be done without involving unreasonable expense or very great inconvenience.—*Letter dated April 18, 1779, to the Delaware Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures.*

WEBSTER, Daniel.—I defy the man in any degree conversant with the history, in any degree acquainted with the annals of this country from 1787 to 1789, when the Constitution was adopted, to say that Protection of American labor and industry was not a leading, I might almost say, the leading motive, South as well as North, for the formation of the new government. Without that provision in the Constitution it never could have been adopted.—*Speech in Albany, 1844.*

But, sir, before I proceed further with this part of the case I will take notice of what appears to be some attempt, lately, by the republication of opinions and expressions, arguments and speeches of mine, at an earlier and later period of life, to place me in a condition of inconsistency on this subject of the protective policy of the country. . . . If it be inconsistency to hold an opinion to-day, even upon such a question, and upon the same question to hold a different opinion a quarter of a century afterward upon a more comprehensive view of the whole subject, with a more thorough investigation into the original purposes and objects of that Constitution, and especially with a more thorough exposition of those objects and purposes by those who framed it, and have been intrusted to administer it, I should not shrink even from that imputation. I hope I know more of the Constitution of my country than I did when I was twenty years old. I hope I have contemplated its great objects more broadly. I hope I have read with deeper interest the sentiments of the great men who framed it. I hope I have studied with more care the condition of the country when the convention assembled to frame it.—*Speech in the Senate, July 25 and 27, 1846.*

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